VOLUME XXXI.

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See Tribune and Times of August day, with the thermometer about 95 in the hall, in filibustering upon this subject. The result was, finally, that the Republicans practically carried their point carried the result was a constant of the result was a

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

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Wanted, A Bookkeeper Who has \$2,000 in ready cash. Good security and fair salary. Address B 32, Tribune offices.

OFFICE OF THE CONFIDELER OF CURRENCY, MASHINGTON, D. C. May 24, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have ciaims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, with three months from this date, or they will be disalowed. (Signed)

Computation of the Carrency.

## WASHINGTON.

The Confederates Snubbed in Their Game to Make Political Capital.

And the Minority Succeed in Getting a Show of Justice.

Continuation of the Senate Debate on the Hamburg Butchery.

Mr. Hendricks' Reconstruction Record. Majority and Minority Reports of

A Few Appropriate References to

ing Committee. The Young Whites Banded Together to Intimidate the

the Mississippi Investigat-

Older Democratic Politicians Gather the Political Fruits of Their Lawlessness.

Colored Voters.

The Most Glaring Outrages Committed in the Last Election.

HEADED OFF.

THE CONFEDERATES CHECKMATED IN THEIR LITTLE ELECTIONEERING SCHEME. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The House gave a session of opera bouffe, poorly played. It is difficult to conceive that the assembled madmen of the nation could have created a greater pandemonium. The controversy arose ver a proposition made by the Democrats to amend the rules so as to allow all the Commitees of Investigation to report at any time during the present session of Congress. This was intended purely for the partisan advantage of the Democrats. It would, if adopted as proposed, have enabled the Democrats, on the last day of the session, to have sented all the reports of the Inves-

Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 12
and 13, for particulars of Auction Sale of FURNITURE and
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who was also on the conference, said that, if it had not been Sunday, the Committee would have broken up in a row.

RANDALL'S STUBBORNESS.

The Senate has not insisted so much on the principle of cutting down salaries as it has opposed the right of the House to impose new legislation on the Appropriation bills. The committees on the part of the House have been, without doubt, unreasonable in their action, which is due, no doubt, to Randall's unyielding firmness. He has been a member of all the committees, and he by no means represents the liberal element of his party. His colleagues in the House are becoming very impatient at his conduct, and men of both parties have appealed to Speaker Sayler to elect a more reasonable committee, but he places himself on the usage in such cases and says he believes he represents the majority of his party in the House. This is somewhat doubtful, and no doubt a fair expression of the House will be had in case the present conference fails. It is said by members of the conference that in half an hour after the next meeting a decision may be reached, and that agreement hitches on one point, which is the salary of members of Congress. So it is probable that the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive bill will be reported to each House to-morrow, or that the Committee will report that an agreement is impossible.

MISSISSIPPI MISRULE.

ACTS ELICITED BY THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGA WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The majority of the Senate Committee to investigate Missis of the Senate Committee to investigate Mississippi affairs asserts that the testimony taken fully supports the allegation that force, fraud, and intimidation were used generally and successfully in the political canvass of 1875. They find that Gov. Ames is not amenable to any test charge affacting his integrity or fitness as a just charge affecting his integrity or fitness as a Chief Magistrate. The Committee find that the young men of the State, especially those who reached manhood during the War or who have arrived at that condition since the War, contitute the nucleus and main force of the

stitute the nucleus and main force of the
DANGEROUS ELEMENT.

As far as the testimony taken by the Committee throws any light upon the subject, it tends, however, to establish the fact that the Democratic organizations, both in counties and in the State. encouraged the voung men in their

course, accepted the political advantages of their conduct, and are in a large degree responsible for the criminal results. Democratic clubs were organized in all parts of the State, and able-bodied members were also organized generally into military companies, and furnished with the best arms that could be procured in the country. Members of these organizations, the majority assert, are shown by the evidence to have traversed various counties for weeks before the election menacing voters, provoking disturbance, or breaking up Republican meetings, causing the riots at Vicksburg and Clinton, and killing a large number of unoffending persons throughout the country. About half the white voters in Republican districts were thus organized, and by intimidation they compelled Republican nominations to be withdrawn in some counties, and forced the Republicancy compelled Republican nominations to be withdrawn in some counties, and forced the Republicans to vote for the Democratic ticket or deprived them of any opportunity to vote otherwise.

The majority also find that civil authorities have been unable to prevent these outrages or to punish offenders. The Committee assert that the Democratic victory in the State was due to the outrages perpetrated. If there had been a free election the Republican candidates would have been chosen and the character of the Legislature so changed that there would have been 66 Republicans to 50 Democrats in the House, and 26 Republicans to 11 Democrats in the Senate. Consequently the present Legislature of Mississippi is

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political department of the Government of the
United States, although the President may, in
his discretion, recognize it as a Government de political department of the Government of the United States, although the President may, in his discretion, recognize it as a Government de facto for the preservation of public peace. The resignation of Gov. Ames was effected by a body of men calling themselves the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, by measures unauthorized by law, and he is of right the Governor of that State. The evidence show further that the State of Mississippi is at present under the control of political organizations, composed largely of armed men, whose common purpose is to deprive the negroes of the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and to establish and maintain the supremacy of the white line Democracy in violation alike of the Constitution of their own State and Constitution of the United States.

The report concludes as follows: The memory of the bloody events of the campaign of 1875, with the knowledge that their opponents can command an instant presence of organized bodies of armed men at every voting-place, will deter the Republican party from any general effort to regain the power wrested from them. These disorders exist also in neighboring States, and the spirit and ideas which give rise to disorders are even more general. The power of the National Government will be invoked, and honor and duty will alike require its exercise. The nation cannot witness with indifference the dominion of lawlessness and anarchy in a State, with their incident evils, and a knowledge of the inevitable consequences. It owes a duty to the citizens of the United States residing in Mississippi. This duty it must perform. It has guaranteed to the State of Mississippi a republican form of Goverment, and this guarantee must be made good.

The measures necessary and possible in an exigency are these: First, laws may be passed by Congress for the protection of the register of citizens in the respective States. Second, States in anarchy or wherein affairs are controlled by bodies of armed men, should be denied representation in Congress. Third, t

last day of the session, to have presented all the reports of the Investigating Committees not yet completed, and to have thereby practically defeated the right of the minority to present their views. The controversy turned on a ruling of the Speaker which the most experienced parliamentarians of the House pronounced without present their views. The controversy turned on a ruling of the Speaker which the most experienced parliamentarians of the House pronounced without parliamentarians of the House pronounced without parliamentarians of the House pronounced without consideration, and accordingly a motion for a different reference was made, but the Speaker persisted in his ruling that it was not in order to move to amend a motion for reference, and filibustering was commenced by an appeal from the Speaker's ruling. Five long hours were spent in the intense heat of an August day, with the thermometer about 95 in the hall, in filibustering upon this subject. The result was, finally, that the Republicans practically

CARRIED THEIR POINT by the adoption of a rule providing that the Investigating Committees shall be authorized to report at any time during the presents session, provided the majority give notice to the minority to submit their report forty-eight hours before the time of the presentation of the report to the House, so that the reports of the majority and minority may go in together. As a practical question there is very little gained by the rule, as it is understood that, of the Investigating Committees which have anything to report at the seession, there is probably not one on which the minority would not have been able to have made a report without this rule; but the House was in a bad humor, the heat intensified it, the Conference Committees had not agreed, and it was thought that

will be so held by right-thinking men everywhere, discreditable for the Chief Magistrate thus to have exhibited such evidence of prejudice against any portion of his fellow-citizens. It adds, however, but another proof to the many given heretofore, that the heart and mind of President Grant are closed to all sense of justice where his political opponents, especially in the Southern States, are concerned.

The minority show other attempts to forestall public opinion in relation to affairs in Mississippi have been made calculated to grossly mislead. When Gov. Ames took his seat on the lst of January, 1874, elected in the month of November previous, there was not an officer of the State who was not a member of the Republican party. There was not a country official to be appointed by the Governor who was not in close affinity with him. In all the Republican counties (and all were Republican) in which the negroes were in a majority, every official was a member of the same party. Thus the entire control of the State was in the hands of Gov. Ames and his party associates. In all these Republican strongholds in which charges of turbulence and misgovernment are alleged to have existed, it is noted that the entire local power was in Republican hands.

The minority assert that Gov. Ames prostituted his office and bargained with appointees, and speak of the State Militia being organdized preparatory to the campaign, the officials being among the most notorious and unscrupulous partisans, black and white, of the State Administration, many of them being unable to read. This created great alarm among the white population, and violence, bloodshed, and force as the only arbiter of election were first suggested in time of profound peace, in the State of Mississippi, by Gov. Ames and his political associates. There is not, from the beginning to the end of this testimony, a single case of obstruction of a voter because he was a colored man. Interference by the Federal authority in State elections and internal affairs has, since th

HAMBURG. DISAGREEABLE WORD IN DEMOCRATIC BARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—It was a day of words in the Senate. Senator Edmunds re-newed his arraignment of the Democratic Adninistration of the South. He charged the reministration of the South. He charged the responsibility for the numerous outrages upon the ancient aristocracy, who are supported in their cause by the sympathy and countenance of the Democratic party. To corroborate his assertion of Democratic approval, he cited the vote of Hendricks and other Democrats against the Constitutional Amendments; also Tilden's course at the Chicago Convention in 1864. He said that the Republicans in their entire conduct towards the South had been prompted by the sacred duty to unmask oppression and wrong, and restore that peace to all persons in the Southern States, and the finger could not point to a single act on that private rights were disregarded, jails robbed for witnesses, errors in accounts magnified into crimes, and villification and calumny reported to cover up treachery and treason. The people were not willing, he thought, to trust the destinies of the party that had for so long a time shown itself the enemy of the flag which was made the emblem of liberty.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE BUBBLE REPUTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.-The Spanish Legation has information from Cuba that one of the most daring of the revolutionary leaders. known as Inglesiko, has been killed. He was a Virginian, named Henry Rives, who served in the Confederate army, and has been in the service of Cuba Libre during the past three vears.

Cooper and Cary, the inflation candidates, are finding followers in West Virginia among the Democrats, and the Tildenites are getting quite alarmed on the subject.

FRED GRANT is to join his regiment, the Fourth Cavalry, on the Texan frontier, without delay.

BEFRESENTATIVE LAMAR was among those prostrated by the intense heat to-day, but he has recovered.

TENNESSEE.
Representative Thornburg has intelligence of Republican gains in Tennessee at the local elec-

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

The Foreign Affairs Committee to-day agreed unanimously to strike out of their report everything relating to Orth's connection with the Venezuela claims. This was done on the ground that he had retired from the canvass in Indiana. The Committee agreed to report a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to stop paying these claims, and the President to make no further demands on Venezuela.

KING AND SCHUMAKER.

ther demands on Venezuela.

KING AND SCHUMAKER.

The Judiciary Committee finally agreed to report that it had no jurisdiction in the cases of King and Schumaker in the matter of the Pacific Mail bribery, so both of them will have a chance to vote on the reports of the pending investigations.

Investigations.

KNOTT.

The Judiciary Committee also decided by party vote to again report the resolution exonerating Proctor Knott. The Republicans on the Committee, in view of Knott's evident bitter feeling against Mr. Blaine, refused to concur.

TOO LATE.

The President says it is almost useless to pass the River and Harbor bill so late in the season. The season of low water will be gone before the contracts can be properly advertised and entered upon.

contracts can be properly advertised and entered upon.

THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT.

Congress, on the 29th of October, 1871, resolved that there should be erected at Yorktown, Va., a marble column adorned with the emblems of the alliance between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to His Excellency Gen. Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France. Several memorials from Virginia, Massachusetts, and other States were lately sent to the Senate, asking that the terms of that law be carried out. These were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which has decided that the financial condition of the country will not warrant the expense at the present time, especially since a large sum has just been voted for the continuance of the Washington monument in this city.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS LOAN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS LOAN.

An official call is issued for proposals for 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1861, to the amount of \$2,160,000, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of the Alabama claims.

THE RECORD.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—On motion of Mr. Davis, the vote by which the Senate indefi-nitely postponed the bill to reimburse West Virginia for property destroyed by the Federal troops during the late War was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the catendar.

provide for the burial of the remains of the persons carried down when she sank, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the amendments of the House to the Senate bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Special Committee

appointed to inquire into the late election in Mississippi, submitted a report, and Mr. Morton emanded that it be read. Mr. Bayard, a member of the Committee, said

demanded that it be read.

Mr. Bayard, a member of the Committee, said he was acquainted with the existence of this majority report for the first time this morning. The views of the minority, signed by himself and the Senator from Indiana, Mr. McDonald, were ready to be presented, but as the testimony to which they referred was not printed, could not be pointed out definitely. The minority report should be completed.

After discussion, it was agreed that both reports should be presented to-day, and laid over till tomorrow, when they can be read.

The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported as allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was passed with the amendments proposed by the Committee.

The House bill to repeal the resumption-day clause of the Resumption bill of 1875, and the House joint resolution to provide for a commission to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver, the cause thereof, and the effect on trade, were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved that the joint resolution of the House of Representatives proposing a Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund for the support of sectarian schools, etc., be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He said that the people of this country were in earnest on this subject, but the amendment gave no power to Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation. Another objection he had was, that it did not prohibit the appropriation of money to theological institutions, numeries, the houses of the Good Shepherd, and similar institutions. All 'knew that in one State of this Union, during a decade, \$1,200.000 were voted to Protestant institutions, for which Protestants were taxed. He submitted a substitute for the amendment proposed by the House, and moved that it be referred to the committee.

Mr. Christiancy presented a substitute, and moved that it be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Morton said it

making appropriations from the school fund for sectarian schools, but it did not prohibit the United States.

Mr. Morton said it was very clear that a horse and cart could be driven through the proposed amendment of the House. It did not prohibit a State from appropriating the money of the general fund for the support of sectarian schools. It did not prevent a State from levying a general tax for the support of such schools, but simply prohibited a State from using a part of the funds set apart for the public schools for the support of sectarian schools. He hoped it would be properly amended and sent back to the House.

Mr. Saulsbury said that this was not a proper time to discuss this proposed amendment. He had no doubt the object of the House in passing this amendment was to remedy the cry raised for political purposes. He thought the objections raised against it were captious. Let it be amended and sent back to the House. He did not care.

The House amendment and all the substitutes were then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then resumed its consideration of

The Senate then resumed its consideration of unfinished business,—the resolution of Mr. Morton to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, S. C., upon which Mr. Edmunds was entitled to the floor. He said the expense of printing the extra copies proposed would be less than \$300. It had been said on the other side that this was an electioneering document, and ought not to be printed at the public expense. Every document which affected the welfare of the people was and ought to be an electioneering and political document, because the people were entitled to know what was going on. Were the Senators on the other side opposed to this resolution because they were afraid the people of the United States would find out the truth! He then referred again to the Constitution of the State of Texas, about which he had spoken on Saturday, and argued that the State had overthrown the system of public education and violated its pledge to stand by that system. This was taken when the Democracy, which was merely another name for organized receilion in that State, came into power. If that was equality before the law, about which so much had been said recently in the platforms and letters of acceptance, it was high time the people of the United States who did not believe in humburgs, delusions, and lies, should carefully consider the subject. He argued that the

people of the South die not intend that the colored man should make himself gapable of defending his rights either in the forum of rin the field. That was the painful aspect of this care which it was attempted by piatforms and letters to sugar over. In all cases of murder in the South for political reasons, the hand of justice was paralyzed, and could not go forward in their prosecution. If the leaders of public opinion and the authorities there did publish these things, they were willing to do nothing to prevent them. Was it unjust in the Republican party to call attention to these facts? Was there any bloody shirt in this? It would not do to say that the Republican party hated the people of the South. As well might it be said that the 100,000 clergymen in the United States hated wrongdoers, because every Sabbath morning they read the Ten Commandments, and expected their congregations to keep them.

Mr. Edmunds then referred to the Hamburg difficulties. He did not want vengeance for all these crimes in the South, but he did wish to see the calm majesty of the law visited on the perpetrators of these crimes. There was no instance stated yet in which the glorious Democracy in power in any State in the South had punished any murderers who committed murders for political purposes. A few lessons like that of Hamburg would be sufficient to show the class of men recently enfranchised that they must vote for that party which had given them liberty and their rights.

He then reviewed the legislation of Congress on the amendments to the Constitution, and said, first, those who voted against the Thirteenth Amendment in the Senate were Davis of Kentucky, Hendricks, mow the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, McDougali, Powell, Riddle, and Saulsbury. Here was a Democratic candidate for Vice-President, McDougali, Powell, Riddle, and Saulsbury. Here was a Democratic candidate for Vice-President, McDougali, Powell, Riddle, and Saulsbury.

Mr. Edmunds, resuming, said personally he had great respect for the Democratic cand

Buckalew, Norton, Vickers, Davis, Patterson (Tenn.) Wither, Davis, Hendricks, Patterson (Tenn.) Wythe. Hendricks, The States which voted against it were: Californis, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee.

Every Democratic State voted against these amendments, and yet in the recent manifesto put forth from St. Louis, and the still more recent one put forth from Saratoga, the Democratic candidates, in spite of the history of the party, said they were happy to accept the present situation, to give everybody their constitutional rights. The people were told, and asked to believe, that there had been a sudden conversion of the Democratic party. There were not many who would believe that tale. The Democrats had steadily voted against all Civil-Rights bills, and yet the country was asked to trust the rights of the colored people to that party. Was there ever such a mockery? It mocked common sense and human crednility. Senators might say that he (Edmunds) was making a political speech. So he was; and every speech made here should be a political speech, because members of Congress were elected to secure to the people all the blessings under the Constitution.

He next read from the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, and said he would not say it was dishonest,—that would not be parliamentary; but he would say if those who had framed it had been dishonest men they would have resorted to exactly such delusions and deceptive phraseology to gain the ear of the people.

He next read from the letter of seceptance of Mr. Tilden, and argued that, if he should be elected, the kind of law and kind of Constitution he would adminiter would be that laid down by the St. Louis Convention. The peace and unity which Tilden spoke of existed at Albany and Indianspolis, but in Mississippi and South Carolian there was no peace and order. He argued that the present session of Congress had shown that the moment the Democratic party should get into power all legislation to secure equal rights to the elected people would be

The depoted part of the country of the processors of the country o

yoters, with alander, raischood, and every means possible to be used so that the power that failed to destroy the Government by force of arms may now. With their Northern Democratic allies, obtain possession

Mr. Raton said, against his tasts and judgment he entered into a political discussion on this floor. It seemed that upon a mere resolution of the Senator from Indiana to print extra copies of a message, this political debate had again been forced upon the Senates. He would not follow the lead of the illustrious Senator from Vermont and travel over the great creation on this subject, but would try to confine himself to the resolution. He then quoted from the message of the President sent to the Senate and accompanying documents, and said he would try to keep within the rules of order, because he remembered the high position of the President, and he honored the office if he did not the occupant. The Senate had made inquiry of his high office. He became a volunteer in this matter and arraigned the people of two States in this Union about whom no inquiry had been made by the Senate. What right had the President of the United States to undertake to volunteer information to the Senate, the members of which were his equals in point of intelligence?

Mr. Dawes said the President was required to submit to Congress such information, but what right had be to send such information, but what right had be to send such information, but what right had be to send such information, but what right had be to send such information, but what right had be to send such information by the States was true, why was it that he had not sent information to Congress such information directed? He (Enton) would make the charge boildly that the information was not true. There was no truth in this message in regard to Louisiana and Mississppl. It was a political slander against the Democratic party of the United States.

He then referred to the argument of Mr. Morton to the effect that Tilden dare not denounce the outrages in the South beca

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:
H. F. French, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Burnham, resigned; Charles C. Tompkins, United States Marshal for Colorado; Lot S. Baylesa, Receiver of Public Moneys at Yankton, D. T.

HOUSE.

There were but few bills introduced under the call of States, but a resolution was offered by Mr. Donglas (Va.) allowing Committees of Investigation to report at any time during the present session. This was resisted by the Republicans, who resorted to the plan of refraining from voting, thus revealing the apparent absence of a quorum, and preventing the transaction of any business. Then there had to be a call of the House, and warrants were issued for the arrest of absent members. As the Sergeant-at-Arms from time to time appeared at the bar with some members in custody, and, as they were interrogated by the Speaker protem as to what excuse they had to render for their absence, amusing answers, usual on such occasions, were made, and, the usual amount of chaffing indulged in at their expense to the enjoyment of members and spectators.

The Speaker pro tem exerted his best eddeavors to prevent the proceedings assuming too ludicrous a character, and to keep them within the bounds of parliamentary propriety, and to some extent he succeeded in doing so.

During a pause in the proceedings, Mr. Chittenden rose and asked and obtained unanimous consent to make what he called a miscellaneous remark. He had not got through his first

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHISKY.

Bluford Wilson Gives Further Testimony Regarding the Recent Raids.

He Whittles the Great Tutton Down to Very Small Proportions.

The Famous Barnard Letter with Its Indorsement Put in Evidence.

Storrs Preparing a Bombshell to Annihilate the Ex-Solicitor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Ang. 7.—The whisky investigation dragged its prosy length along through another day. Bluford Wilson was recalled, and Plaisted, of the Committee, endeav-

called, and Plaisted, of the Committee, endeav-ored to subject him to a severe cross-examina-tion. The questions were drawn shrewdly enough, and seemed to bear the ear-marks of a Chicago lawyer who has been connected with the defense of the whisky cases, but they were so poorly put and badly managed that the cross-examination was really nothing but a continua-tion of the direct evidence. Wilson did not tion of the direct evidence. Wilson did not modify in any particular a single detail of his direct evidence. The modification of the order to transfer Supervisors he thought wrong, and denied that Secretary Bristow approved of it. Wilson declared that the restoration of the order was

A TRIUMPH OF THE WHISKY BING, and that the thieves everywhere rejoiced at it.
It did not facilitate the secrecy of his own
operations. Tutton had no influence with the
Secretary in regard to this order. Tutton never

heard of the operations against the ring until summoned to make the seizure at Chicago.

Wilson thought McDonald's immediate resignation, which the President did not force, would have benefited the prosecution. The fact that McD. was not removed, and that official information was received that Jim Casey had said at St. Louis that if the whisky cases ever were pressed Secretary Bristow would not hold the Treasury portfolio for thirty days, made the Secretary of the Treasury anxious to know that the President's co-operation was not assumed. This information as to Casey came to the President in a letter from Foster, which accompa the famous Barnard letter, upon which the in-dorsement "Let no guilty man escape" was made. The President informed Bluford Wilson that when he made that indorsement

HE HAD BABCOCK IN HIS MIND. as that very letter on which the indorsement was made brought to the President the in-formation that Joyce and McDonald had said that "if the Ring trials were pressed in St. Louis Babcock was lost." The original "Let no guilty man escape "letter was for the first time put in evidence, and is sent by the Asso-ciated Press. Secretary Bristow went to Long Branch to get this indorsement. At the time he went Bluford Wilson wrote in a letter to a perwent Bluford Wilson wrote in a letter to a person not named this passage, which shows that Postmaster-General Jewell and the President were not in harmony: "The Kitchen Cabinet and the Boss Shepherd Ring must be abolished. Jewell thinks that, if Bristow sticks, it can be." Wilson depied that he had put spies upon the President at St. Louis, stating that his agents had been instructed to WATCH BABCOUX.

It appears that the handwriting on the "Sylph" telegram was identified as being Babcock's by Attorney-General Pierrepont, who claimed to be an expert in handwriting, and by several Treasury experts. Besides, Bluford Wilson thought

attence, it is presty well understood would have been impeached in his bankruptcy office some time since.

Again, as I have had occasion to say to Mr. Newcomb himself, I do not believe there will be a conviction of the indicted whilst he retains the Marshalship. Convinced of this, of what I know has occurred and is occurring I cannot but state to you the reasons, which would make this communication too lengthy, although I premise whose the velveted hand is that holds him in power, and why. McKee, of the Globe, it has been generally understood for years, has been head and cars cognizant of, and an abettor and participant of, the Ring swag. As far back as 1871, it is stated and believed, that he made boasts of your being consulted, and consenting to the Ring, and received two portions of the divide, with the understanding among the initiated that one part was for a ismented friend, not one cent of which, I am consident was ever profiered, did be get, or would have takeu. I am creditably informed that these facts could have been brought on but for interviews with or influences brought to bear upon a witness, and a seeming studied effort to shield him (McKee) under the andacious assertion that his indictment would lead to exposures that would strike so high as to destroy the party of the Republic. McKee should be called before the Grand Jury and probed to the quick. But the parties herein named, with Benton, Blow, and Walsh, the indorser on the Democrat purchase, Maguire, Newcomb, and others do not want. An indictment could and should be had, but may not take place from the influence exerted, and which will be continued to save him, and in after time will be said would have been but for protecting others; and this by some of the very men herein named.

Col. Normile, Prosecuting Circuit Attorney, McDonald, and Joyce's confidential friends, asked me Saturday how far matters were going to be pushed towards them. I said I thought until the last man made restitution to his atmost ability to pay, and were punished to the

kind of talk indulged in, and frequently, by the Globe cliquers.

Speaking as openly of you, I said they or any one who talks that way little knew the stuff of which you are made. Let the blow fall upon whom it may, you would see that the honor of the Government was guarded and the laws enforced. It is truly painful to write thus, but, viewing the great stake, the means, the ways, the desperation to thwart justice even by dragging into their shameful schemes the names of the innocent and dead, duty required that you be kept advised even at the expense of tiring. I have the honor to be, respectfully and assuredly, your friend,

To the President.

To the President.

To the President.

[Here follows the famous indorsement of the President upon this letter, in which he used the words, "Let no guilty man escape."]

Mr. Wilson was cross-examined for several hours, his testimony being an elaboration and explanation of that formerly given by him. In reply to a question concerning immunity, he said it was a mistake to suppose that those to whom it was promised escaped punishment. In his opinion they were severely punished by the ignominy of the confession of their guilt and loss of property, because the loss of property to some persons is more severe than the loss of fiberty. As to the criminal punishment he could say nothing.

ST. LOUIS.

A SEIZURE AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug 7.—Some 300 barrels irregular of what is known to the trade as "continuous" whisky has been scized here by revenue officers, and it is said that large quantities of it have been shipped to Kansas, Wisconsin, and Miscouri, and, is said, have been manufactured by a Boone County, Ky., distillery company.

#### FOREIGN.

THE EAST. EURNING AND DESTROTIES. ated to-day, says Gurguzovatz is in flames, and

Rumors of political arrests in Belgrade are entirely founded.

INDEMNITY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.—The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French Consuls who were murdered at Salonica as

London, Aug. 8.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch asserts that the Servians, not the Turks, fired Gurguzovatz. As the Turkish troops march into the interior villages are deserted by their inhabitants.

The Servians lost 3,000 men at Gurguzovatz. Reinforcements sent them by Tchernayeff, consisting of four battallions of militia and thirty of volunteers, arrived too late and were

Accounts agree that the Russian Government is making the utmost exertions to spread a feverish feeling among the Russians in behalf of Servia. Russian troops in Bessarabia are constantly receiving reinforcements.

ARMS FOR SERVIA.

Large purchases of arms have been made for Servia in Berlin, for which Roumania promises liberty of transit through her territory.

ROUMNIA.

The new Roumanian Ministry means war or a neutrality favorable to the Servians.

TURKEY'S TERMS.

The Porte has diplomatically hinted abroad that she is willing to make peace if Servia and Montenegro jointly ask for it, and will allow the Turks to garrison certain places in Servia.

It is reported that, in consequence of the defeat at Gurgusvartz, Prince Milan has asked for the mediation of the European Powers.

LATEST.

The Paris Patrie reports that the disaster to the Servians was complete. Gen. Leschjanin was routed, and has been forced to abandon Saitschar. Osman Pasha is marching to Chupria, from which point the road is open to Belgrade.

Gen. Fadijeff is to replace Gen. Tehernayeff.

Russian volunteers are arriving to resche Servia.

The Paris Univers states that a meeting of the diplomatic corps was held Sunday in Belgrade. It was resolved that the Russian and English delegates be sent to Prince Milan to advise him to accept an armistice with the object of permitting European mediation.

Le Temps represents that despair reigns in Belgrade. The foreign Consuls are removing their archives to places of safely. The richer families are leaving the town.

Loxdon, Aug. 8.—5a. m.—The Times declares the fail of Gurgusovatz decides the fate of the Timok Valley between Gurgusovatz and Saitschar, and makes the capture of the latter place inevitable. Preparations are making for the complete abandonment of Saitschar. The families have been ordered to the interior.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times states that Anstria, in reply to the Turkish protest grainst the closing of the harbor of Klek, declares that the protest cannot be accepted, and ale will ener into no discussion on the spect. She hreatens, if Turkey raises the question, to make the measure closing the port permanent.

Special Dispatch of The Tribuna.
DUBUCQUB, Ia., Aug. 2.—Mrs. H. K. Love, wife the Clerk of the United States Court in this in this city to-day after a short illness. She was a lady universafly respected, a member of the Episcopal Courch, and one of the brightest ornaments of Dubuque society. Her death was nexpected and is a great blow to her husband and facility.

TURNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPONTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The Laporte Turner esociation held a grand pienic here to-day. A large delegation from South Bend is present. They have a grand ball this evening. Their exercises passed off very creditably. The visitors report themselves highly satisfied with the reception given them by our Laporte boys.

## POLITICAL

The Gubernatorial Candidacy in Indiana Attracting Widespread Attention.

Letter Tendering the Honor to Gen. Ben Harrison, and His Acceptance.

Elections Yesterday in Alabama and Kentucky--The Usual Democratic Vote.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Remarks by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick---Off on a Trip.

GEN. HARRISON. DISPATCHES WHICH HE HAS RECRIVED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—The following were among the dispatches received by Gen. Harris upon his nomination:

LAPATETTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—Gen. Ben Har RISON: Your duty and that of our people i equally plain. Accept the nomination. G. S. ORTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Gen. Ben Har-RISON: We beg you to accept the nomination for Governor. The interest of the country demands it. MILTON S. ROBILSON, J. L. EVANS, JOHN DEFIRES, J. H. BAKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—GEN. BEN HARRISON: I congratulate you upon your nomination for Governor, and hope you will accept. Have no doubt of your election. O. P. Morrow.

The General will begin the canvass in Danville, Hendricks County, next week, date not yet fixed, and during the campaign will make at least two speeches in each Congressional dis-

THE LETTER PROPPERING THE NOMINATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—The following correspondence was made public this evening:

Rooms of the Reference and the committee, Indianatolis, Aug. 5.—To Gen. Benjamin Harrison—Dram Sin: I have the honor to inform you that at a special meeting of the Republican State Committee, held in the United States Courtroom in this city last evening, the declination of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth as the Republican nominee for Governor was formally presented and accepted, and, in obedience to a demand of the people, expressed in telegrams and letters from every section of the State, you were unanimously and enthusiastically nomininated for the vacancy created on our ticket. This nomination was made for no other pourpose than to subserve the best interests of the Republican party in Indiana, and, in tendering it to you, ide so with the assurance that you will receive the united and carnest vote of the entire party. Hoping that you will accept it with the same spirit in which it was made. I am, dear sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

G. W. FRIEDLY, Chairman.

THE LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The Hon. George W. Friedly. Chairman of the Republican State Comorrespondence was made public this evening:

THE LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The Hon. George W. Friedly, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Dean Size: I accept the nomination tendered by the Committee, and will make the canvass for Governor. As one of the Fresidential Electors, it was my purpose, after a period of needed rest, to enter the canvass and give my best efforts towards the success of our State and National tickets. After a month's absence, I had turned my face homeward to fulfill this purpose, when I was met by the news of my nomination. I had, and still have, strong personal reasons for desiring to continue my persent most agreeable professional relations, but the warm-hearted reception given me at several places on my homeward jourdey, and on my arrival at Indianapolis, together with the numerous telegrams and letters received from all parts of the State, have overborne my personal inclination—I yield to what seems to be the call of the Republicans to a public duty with a profound appreciation of the undeserved honor they have conferred upon me. May I not hope that those who have so carnestly pressed upon me the duty of sacrificing personal interests to what we deep the public good will feel that this call comes to them also, and will

earnestry pressed upon the care personal interests to what we deep the public good will feel that this call comes to them also, and will each in his place give his time and influence to the success of our cause? As soon as some necessary preliminaries are arranged, I will enter upon as general a canvass of the State as the time and my strength will allow. I defer until then an expression of my views upon the issues of the campaign. Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7.—Returns from various parts of the State indicate a sweeping Democratic victory. Houston's majority for Governor will not be less than 20,000, and probably go much nigher. The Democrats have made gains in every part of the State that has been heard from, and will have a large majority in the Legislature.

MOSILE, Ala., Aug. 7.—The election passed off without any disturbance. This county gives over 1,500 Democratic majority.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7.—Returns show Democratic gains everywhere. Enough has been received to warrant the statement that the Democratic majority will be 30,000. Many counties heretofore Republican send Democrats to the Legislature, and the majority on joint ballot will be very large. The vote by Congressional districts shows seven of them Democratic and one Republican. As far as heard from, there has not been a disturbance of any kind in

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 7.—Specials to the Courier-Journal indicate Democratic gains almost everywhere in Kentucky. Lexington gave

most everywhere in Kentucky. Lexington gave a Republican majority somewhat less than at previous elections.

Lexingron, Ky., Aug. 7.—The election for Sheriff passed off quietly in this city. Tarlton, Republican, 2,072; Thomas, Democrat, 1,783, a Republican loss on the vote of 1872 of 530. Thomas' reported majority in the county is 800. Democratic majority, in Jessamine, 50.

Louisvilles, Ky., Aug. 7.—In the Congressional race to-day Henry Watterson was elected by an overwhelming majority, only a few scattering votes being cast for Heady, Independent Democrat. The Republicans had no local ticket in the field. Able was elected Sheriff. Young Henry Clay was beaten for Prosecuting Attorney by a few votes.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
The members of the State Central Committee The members of the State Central Committee assembled very slowly at the Democratic Headquarters in the Palmer House, yesterday morning. As for the Western members of the National Committee, they didn't assemble at all, inasmuch as the National Committee is now in session in New York, and even among Democrats it has been found impracticable to be in two places at one and the same time. When filden's era of reform sets in this will no doubt be as easy as that easiest of tasks—rolling off a log. The abiding doubt of said kind of reform ever setting in makes this assertion a very safe one. Along with the members of the State Committee came nearly all the local Democratic lights, and by 11 o'clock the rooms were occupied by knots of interested people disposed here and there discussing the prospects of Democracy in general. The Tribune reporter believes the following list embraces the names of all the members of

who tied up at Headquarters yesterday morning: W. T. Davidson, Lewiston; Frank Fridley, ing: W. T. Davidson, Lewiston; Frank Fridley, Aurora; Thomas W. S. Kidd, Springfield; I. F. Bouton, Jonesboro; J. M. Bush, Pike County; B. F. Bergen, Jacksonville; W. K. Murphey, Pinckneyville; J. B. Maun, Danville; George B. Burnett, Edwardsville, for H. C. Gerke; R. E. Goodell; Thomas S. Courtenay; Thomas Shirley; C. H. McCormick, Chicago; E. L. Merritt, State Register, Springfield; F. H. Marsh, Oregon, Ogle County. Telegrams and letters were received from the four absent members stating the masons for their inability to be present.

S. Y. Thorton, of Canton, candidate on the greenback-infation-Democratic-rag-baby ticket, and Emund Lynch, candidate for Attorney-General were also around with the boys. In one of the side rooms the Democratic platform was discovered in all its beauty—a small table

on which stood a number of samples of choice Old Crow.

A REETING OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE
was held in the morning, V. C. Turner presiding. Capt. J. W. Connett was appointed a committee of one to receive the visitors and see that they found their way to the excursion-boat at at the north side of Clark street bridge by 5 o'clock. The Captain undertook this mission on condition that the press men were invited to make up the party, and he had the pleasure of seeing his views adopted by the Committee.

met about II:40, with C. H. McCormick Chairman and Thomas Shirley Secretary. Capt. Connett made a few appropriate remarks, welcoming the members of the Committee to their new headquarters, and inviting them to take part in the excursion in the afternoon. Mr. J. M. Bush, of Pike County, one of the Vice-Presidents, replied in a few well-chosen words, thanking the city members for what they had done for the entertainment of the State Committee.

mittee.

MR. C. M. M'CORMICK
then read the following letter:

Gentlemen of the State Democratic Central Committee of Illinote: In accepting the important trust reposed in me, and with the pleasure of meeting you on this occasion, I beg to express my sincere thanks for the honor of having been unanimously selected as your Chairman,—at the same time acknowledging my profound obligation to the representatives of the Democracy of the State in Convention assembled, for the distinguished konor of my unanimous election as Committeeman at large, and without my presence at the Convention, or any expectation whatever on my part, of receiving from it this evidence of its continued confidence. For I appreciate this nonor tife more highly as it is the second time I have been chosen, in my present capacity, on the eve of a Presidential contest, to aid in leading the Democratic hosts of the State—this time, let us resolve, to a glorious victory.

time for, and the manner of, effecting the return to specie payment. For myself, while but a humble individual,—but as one somewhat interested in the prosperity of the country and the maintenance of its national credit,—as stated in connection with the call of the meeting of the State Democratic Central Committee in 1874. I am still, as then, in favor of the Democratic doctrine of "a speedy return to specie payment."

But any arbitrary or radical change, either by an undue inflation or contraction of the currency, or by a forced resumption of specie payments at a time when the circumstances of the country may not be prepared for it, could but lead to disaster and rain. No sudden change in existing valuations should be permitted, nor should the interests of one class of our citizens be promoted at the expense of another.

not be prepared for it, could but lead to disaster and rain. No sudden change in existing valuations should be permitted, nor should the interests of one class of our citizens be promoted at the expense of another.

In relation, gentlemen, to our State ticket and candidates, without knowing personally the gentleman selected for Governor, but regularly nominated as they have been. I need but refer to the same general rule, applying to them as to others, and thus submit that we have but a single duty before us, and that is to go forward, burning bridges behind us, and defying all opposition to our capture of the Citade!

I cannot forbear to add a word, personal, in relation to our standard-bearers in this contest—the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. In the nomination of the former, the eminent New York reformer, the Democracy of the country have given the best sasurance that they intend to practice what they preach,—that corruptionists with their corruption are to be exterminated From a personal acquaintance with him for many years, while residing in New York, where I have labored with him in previous Presidential campaigns, I assure you, gentlemen, that no mistake has been made in this nomination; that Samuel J. Tilden is worthy of the fullest confidence and support from all classes of the community, without distinction as to persons or property, race or color,—that with him it may be truly said: "Let no gulity man escape." And the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the gallant leader of the Democracy of our neighboring State—our nominee for Vice-President—is too well known to require any indorsement atmy hands. As a statesman and executive officer he has a national reputation, and his nomination should surely carry for us in October next the Hoosier State.

We cordially invite all good citizens agreeing with us, by whatever name they may have heretofore been known, to co-operate with us in the great work of reform in which we are now so heartily engaged.

After the letter was read there was a peri

receive this report and transact other business.

OFF ON THE LAKE.

As soon as the foregoing business was at an end, the members of the State and City Committees, together with a number of prominent local Democrats not on any committee, proceeded to the Clark street bridge, where they took the tug R. Prindiville and visited the crib. There they remained for nearly half an hour, proving the merits of some of Charley Kerns' rum-punch, and listening to decidedly hopefur speeches from Senator Robinson, Mr. Lynch, candidate for Attorney General, Mr. Thornton, candidate for Secretary of State, S. Corning Judd, J. M. Bush, Hermann Lieb, and Thomas Shirley. The tug then went down the lake—landing at Eldridge court to let off several of the boys—to Hyde Park, where the party remained for a short time, and then returned to the city. The excursion passed off most delignifully to all except A. C. Storey, R. E. Goodell, Mr. Lynch, and a few other gentlemen, who experienced a peculiarly strange attack of sea-sickness.

Among the prominent people who were expected to be in the city yesterday at Democratic Headquarters, but who did not come, was Lew Steward, Democratic Inflation candidate for Governor. It has transpired that the reason for Steward's delay is that he has not yet received official notification of his nomination, and is writing actil he gets the rest the restantiant.

capacious breeches pocket before he present

ELEVENTH WARD. REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Club met last evening at Martine's West Side Hall, Mr. A. B. Cook presiding. The Hayes and Wheeler "Min ute-Men," forty in number, under command of Capt. Phillips, gave an interesting drill exhibi-

Gen. Hammond called attention to the general ignorance prevailing in regard to what local conventions were to be held, and what candidates nominated previous to the Presidential election, and thought the Club needed informa-tion on this subject. He had just returned tion on this subject. He had just returned from the East and reported favorably in regard to Republican progress. In New York, the Democrats were by no means cheerful, and their enthusiasm only went to the extent of saying that the thing was pretty nearly even. He called attention to the fact that a new barrel was being tapped nearly every day, and urged the necessity of perfecting the Republican organization everywhere.

ty of perfecting the Republican organization everywhere.

Twenty young Scandinavian recruits for Company B of the Eleventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Guards marched in at this stage and were received with three rousing cheers. The Post-Office Quartette Club, composed of the Beecher Brothers and Mr. Kingman, then gave a new campaign song called, "We'll Plant the Baby Then," a tender allusion to the rag-baby, which contained several capital hits and was received with genuine applause. They were encored, and gave another new song which was equally well received.

and gave another new song which was equally well received.

Ex-Senator Woodard, in answer to Gen. Hammond's call for information, stated that three Congressional Representatives and one Senator, State Representatives, two County Commissioners, a Sheriff, a Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Circuit Court, a Prosecuting Attorney, and a Coroner were to he elected. Three Conventions would be held,—the County Convention, the Convention to nominate State Representatives, and the Convention to nominate Representatives to Congress.

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MISCELLANEOUS. A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT NILES, MICH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT NILES, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Niles, Mich., Aug. 7.—All the delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention are in the city. Clisbee and Burrows are each confident of the nomination. Indications to-night are favorable to the latter. Long strife is expected in the Convention.

Rock County, wis.

Bectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Janesville, Wis., Aug., 7.—The Rock County Senatorial Convention, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention, met at the Court-House this afternoon, and was called to order by John R. Bennett. There being no opposition, Hiram Merrill, of Janesville, and S. J. Todd, of Beloit, were elected delegates by accimation. The Hon. Z. P. Burdick offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles G. Williams, by the efficient, faithful, and able manner in which he has discharged his duties in Congress, has not only won our respect and confidence, but has gained an honorable position among our ablest and most upright public men, and he deserves, as he shall receive, our continued and cordial support; that among the people of Rock County, whom he faithfully served in the Senate of the State four years before entering his present and broader field of usefulness, he is too well and too favorably known to be harmed by the false and malicious attacks of one whose fraudulent claim against the State was defeated by his fidelity, efficiency, and ability as a representative of this county in the State Senate,

The attacks referred to were made by Col. Calkins, the Milwakee correspondent of the

county in the State Senate,

The attacks referred to were made by Col.
Calkins, the Milwaukee correspondent of the
Chicago Times, in that sheet, and are said to be
actuated by Mr. Williams' opposition to the
celebrated Calkins printing claim, which was
before the Wisconsin Legislature at the time
when Mr. Williams was State Senator.

The Third Assembly District Convention met
at the same place, and elected as delegates John
R. Bennett and Z. P. Burdick, who were instructed by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Convention heartily indorse the Congressional career of the Hon. C. G. Williams, our present Representative in Congress, and do hereby instruct the delegates from this Assembly District to vote for Mr. Williams steadily in the Convention at Elkhorn, on the 9th inst., as a candidate for Congress from this district, and to use all honorable means within their power to secure his nomination. Mr. Williams is very popular here with both Democrats and Republicans, and the charges against him have made him stronger, if any-

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 7.—Tilden and Hendricks held their second meeting to-night for a little spouting and general abuse of better men than themselves. The Republicans haven't organized, but are quietly holding back till the proper time comes, when they will drop into line, pick up the disgusted stragglers from the enemy, and reform them into active Hayes and Wheeler partisans.

isans.

CARLINVILLE, III.,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, III., Aug. 7.—The Macoupin Democracy had their County Convention here to-day, and nominated the following ticket for county officers and candidate for the Legislature: For Circuit Clerk, George R. Hughes: for Sheriff, Isaac Heaton; for Prosecuting Attorney, S. T. Corn; for Coroner, Andrew Rothgerber; for the Legislature, H. Fall. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were told to vote for the Hon. George W. Herdman for State Senator from this district. The ticket will be defeated at the polls. The Republicans are jubilant over the mistakes of the Confederate Democracy. A resolution was introduced instructing the Senator and Representatives from this district to vote against John M. Palmer for United States

Senator.

PITTSFIELD, III..

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, III., Aug. 7.—The Republican Convention, held here to-day, was very large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. The following nominations were made: Circuit Clerk, Phil Donahoe; Sheriff, O. S. Campbell; Attorney, J. L. Dobbin; Coroner, George Barber. Resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati platform and candidates were adopted; also, a resolution recommending A. C. Matthews for the Legislature from this district, which virtually makes him our next member. The Hon. J. S. Irwin presided, and made a stirring speech at the opening of the Convention. Julge Murray, of Ohio, also addressed the Convention, and pledged 40,000 majority for Haves in Ohio.

THE INDIANS.

News from Gens. Crook and Terry via the Steamer Carroll.

The Whole Yellowstone Country Swarming with Hostile Savages.

Text of a Courteous Letter from Gen. Crook to Gen. Terry.

The Former Willing to Join Com-

mands and Serve under the Latter. White Men Imitating the Diabelism of

Great Apprehension of a General Massacre on the Southern Frontier.

the American Aborigine.

THE LATEST.

ARRIVAL OF A STRANER.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—A Bismarck special o the Dispatch reports the arrival of the steam-r Carroll from the Yellowstone. The Far West, going up, was fired into by Indians at Powder River. Col. Moore, of the Sixth-Inantry, on the Far West with three companies. returned the fire with a howitzer, when the Indians fled to the woods. A scout called "Yank," with two other men, followed the Indians about miles, when eight Indians attacked them. "Yank" was fatally wounded. One of his companions shot one Indian, who proved to be Grey Eagle, well known at Stan This Indian's body was scalped and quartered. Rumor is that the quartering was begun before life was extinct.

ON THE RETURN TRIP of the Carroll, Indians were found near Powder River, in possession of several thousand sacks of corn and oats left by the Far West, on account of low water. They were rafting the grain across the river when the Carroll ap-proached and fired on them. A fight followed, nding with the flight of the Indians. One man on the boat was killed and others slightly wounded. The Carroll being unable to bring ne recaptured grain away, it was destroyed.

THE ENTIRE COUNTRY burned over by the Indians. They are now engaged in burning timber and driftwood along the Yellowstone with a view of depriving steam-ers of fuel. The whole Yellowstone country is alive with Indians.

has had three pickets killed and several wounded. The night of the 31st five Sioux came into a camp of Crow scouts, but, the alarm being given, escaped before doing or receiving harm. Gen. Terry was to march southward to-day. He had heard from Crook to July 27. Full co-operation was arranged.

Under date of the 16th, Crook wrote that when the Fifth Cavalry arrived he would have about 1,600 fighting men, besides friendly Indians, and intended to move without further delay. He would leave his wagon-train on Tongue River, near where it comes out from the Big-Horn Mountains. He was gradually moving along the foot-hills that lay towards Tongue River, anticipating being on the north fork of Goose River about the time his reinforcements came up. He was rationed till the 1st of September, and would share with Terry as long as rations lasted, if the two com-mands came together. Whether the Indians were found in his or Terry's department, if the latter thought the interests of the service would be advanced by combination, he would most cheerfully serve under Terry. THE HOSTILES

are now estimated to number 8,000 warriors, Rain-in-the-Face, the murderer who cut out Tom Custer's heart for a war-dance feast, is reported with 800 hostile warriors camped within 16 miles of Standing Rock, being supplied with provisions by friendly relatives at the Agency. The number of his party, doubtless, is exaggerated, but the Indian occupation of all the Yellowstone country and the frequent appearance of hostile parties at distant points create the impression at Missouri River points that Crook and Terry will find the hostile camp broken up and the In-dian forces widely scattered.

however, both Crook and Terry were of opinior that the main body of Sitting Bull's forces were still near the source of the Little Big Horn.

ANOTHER BOAT,
the Durfee, is due at Bismarck from the Yellow.

Two hundred Indians, just from the Little Big Horn country with letters from Fort Peck and Standing Rock certifying to their "goodness," appeared at Fort Buford last week and stopped the mail-carrier for the Fort, but finally concluded not to kill him, and let him go, as they were soing in to obtain provisions at Park

they were going in to obtain provisions at Bu-ford. THE CONTRACTORS.

Three hundred and sixteen mechanics, em-ployed here (8t. Paul) to build new forts on the Yellowstone, were to leave to-morrow morning or Bismarck. Contractor Yates published

following announcement this afternoon: following announcement this afternoon:
Reports just received from the Yellowstone show
but thirty inches of water in that river, and rapidly
falling. This renders it impossible to get up building material this fall. Building operations, therefore, are suspended in connection with the new
post Orders for mechanics to go from here have
been countermanded. To the Western Associated Press.

STEAMER FIRED UPON. Sr. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—A Bismarck special of to-day to the Pioneer-Press and Tribune says the steamer Carroll arrived this morning from Gen. Terry's camp, having on board Gen. Forsyth and twenty sick and wounded soldiers. Forsyth and twenty sick and wounded soldiers. The Carroll, on her way up, when near the mouth of Powder River, found the Indians on both sides of the river, and for two-and-a-half hours they kept up a running fire upon the boat, only wounding, however, one soldier slightly. The steamer Far West, after leaving Buford for Terry's camp, found her load too heavy, and discharged part of her cargo, principally grain, about 25 miles above Buford. On her return for the balance of the cargo, the Indians were found to have destroyed cargo, the Indians were found to have destroyed enost of the grain, and at this point the Indians attacked the Far West. She had on board Col. Moore, with three companies of soldiers. The Indians stood on both banks of the river, and with oaths dared Col. Moore with his troops to leave the boat and land. A few shells were fired from a 12-pounder, which scattered the Indians, and they disappeared from the southbank.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

Indians, and they disappeared from the south bank.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

Dave Campbell, pilot of the Far West, with two Ree scouts, then landed and went out to reconnoitre, but found that the Indians were endeavoring to cut them off from the boat. They turned their horses' heads and started as fast as possible for the boat. Sevon Sioux had circled so as to intercept them, and it became a race for dear life. The horse of one of the scouts began to fall behind, and was soon shot. The scout started on foot, but it was no use. The same Sioux who had killed his horse soon reached him and put a bullet through his lungs. Dave Campbell heard the shot, and, looking behind, saw the wounded scout lying on the ground. He said to the other scout with him: "We must go back and get that man." Although it was as much as their lives were worth, they turned, and, as they did so, they saw the Sioux dismounting from his pony. They fired, and the Sioux fell, with his scalping-knife in his hand. Dave and the Ree then scalped the Sioux and started with the wounded man for the Far West. During this time Col. Moore, although with three companies, sent no one to the relief of these three men. Finally Grant Marsh, the Captain of the Far West, called for fifteen volunteers. Fifteen soldiers immediately offered their services, but Col. Moore

ened to court-martial those eight men then and

cned to court-martial those eight men then and here.

Steamboatmen do not hesitate to pronounce Col. Moore's conduct cowardly in the extreme.

Gen. Terry has failen back 80 miles from his camp on the Big Horn, and is now eamped near the mouth of the Rosebud. The surrounding country has been fired by the Indians, and prairie fires extending for miles can be seen in every direction, and Terry finds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

FROM CROOK

A scout from Gen. Crook reached Gen Terry Aug. 2 barefoot and almost destitute of clothing. Crook was but 75 miles from Gen. Terry's command, and was trying to reach him. The Indians, however, kept picking off his men, driving in his scouts, and stealing his stock, so that his advance was very much retarded, only being able to march about 6 miles a day. The men in both commands are reported very much disheartened.

The water is very low in the Yellowstone and falling every day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Terry bopes to be able to begin his march by the 10th inst. Under date of July 31, the correspondent says: "We have inst met the steamer Far West on her way down in the treat was the steamer far West on her way down

gin his march by the 10th inst. Under date of July 31, the correspondent says: "We have just met the steamer Far West on her way down to bring up the supplies that were left at Powder River, which we found in possession of the Indians. Capt. I'hompson, of the Seventh Cavalry, committed suicide just before the troops left the Big Horn River."

THE LETTER FROM CROOK TO FERRY.

Gen. Crook, from his camp on Goose Creek, July 18, wrote to Gen. Terry as follows:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge

Gen. Grook, from his camp on Goose Creek, July 16, wrote to Gen. Terry as follows:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 6, brought into this camp on the 12th inst., by Corporal Stewart and a party of the Seventh Cavalry.

I had determined to attack the Indians immerdiately after the arrival of my supply-train, but, about that time I learned that the hostiles had received reinforcements, and also learned at the same time that I could get eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry. So I concluded to defer the movement until the arrival of these companies, which have now been orrdered here. I expect to be joined by them about the last of the present month.

On the 5th inst I sent out a party of mounted troops under Lieut Sibley, Second Cavalry, to escort one of my guides, who was to reconnoiter the country in our front. When they reached a point near where the Little Big Horn debouches from the mountains, they came upon a large party of hostiles, and were convinced that the village of the main body of the hostiles is in that vicinity.

Since then I have had nothing definite, more than seeing large amokes down Powder and Tongus Rivers; but I am of opinion that they are still in the locality before indicated by the reconnoisance.

I am rationed up to the end of September, and will share with you and yours everything I have, as long as it lasts, should the two commands come together.

Whether Indians shall be found in this or your

long as it lasts, should the two commands come together.

Whether Indians shall be found in this or your
department, if you think the interests of the service will be advanced by a combination, I will mest
cheerfully serve under you.

When the Fifth arrives here, I expect to have
about 1, 600 fighting men, besides some friendly
Indians, and it is my intention to move without
further delay. It is also my intention to leave my
wagon train on Tongue River near where it comes
out from the Big Horn range. So, should you not
meet any large train of Indians going down the
river, or not receive any further information from
me, it would probably be best for you to move to
my supply camp. my supply camp. We broke camp on the South Goose this morn

TEXAS.

A MASSACRE APPREHENDED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.—A Leavenworth special to the Globe-Democrat contains the following startling information: "A report from Sweetwater City, Tex., says that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 Indians camped on the north fork of the Red River, about 25 miles from Fort Eliiott, busily engag-ed in 'making medicine,' as they call it, which is nothing more nor less than making preparations for going upon the war-path. The citizens in and around the Canton-

path. The citizens in and around the Cantonment are in great fear that this preparation on the part of the Indians is nothing more than a prelude to a general massacre, and that the whole Indian fighting element will be HARYESTING SCALPS in a few days. The redskins can muster about 1,500 warriors, and are in excellent fighting trim, being well armed and provisioned, and, from the fact that the greater portion of the troops which have been stationed in that portion of the country are now on their way to the Sioux war, it would seem that the fears of the Cantonment are not altogether groundless. The commanding oflicer at Fort Reno has received orders to disarm the braves when they come in to draw rations. Two companies of artillery have been ordered from the East to Fort Hayes to garrison that post. A rumor also comes from Hayes that three Mennonites were found dead and scalped on Smalley Hill River, about 7 miles southwest of that post, but that accompany of two received. ley Hill River, about 7 miles southwe

CANADA.

CANADA.

WHAT IS GOING ON AWAY MORTH OF THE RIGHTORN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—In reference to the report from Cheyeume that the hostile Indians are being joined by stragglers from the British territories, it is stated that the last advices received by the Government were to the effect that the Canadian Indians had refused all incentives to take part in hostilities. Maj. Walsh, of the Northwestern Mounted Police, is searching through the Indian country opposite the seat of the Indian war, and, as he is within reach of a telegraph station, should anything of the nathe Indian war, and, as he is within reach of a telegraph station, should anything of the na-ture alleged have occurred, it is altogether likely that notifications would be immediately received at Ottawa. The Government have re-ceived no intimation of any movement on the part of Canadian Indians in sympathy with war-like Sloux and Cheyennes, and it is probable that the telegraph report is a canard.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. London, Aug. 7.—Steamships Somerset and State of Virginia, from New York, have ar-

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Hindoo, from Hull; the Queen, from Liverpool.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 7.—Steamship Waldensian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamer P. Caland, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The steamships Neckar and Anchoria, from New York, have arrived out.

A Cure for Hydrophobea

The Salut Public of Lyons says: Dr. Buisson claims to have discovered a remedy for this terrible disease. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canine madness, the docter imprudently wiped his hand with a handkerchief impregnated with her sailva. There happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand: but, confident in his own curative system, the doctor merely washed the parts with water. He was fully aware of the imprudence he had committed, and says: "Believing that the malady would not declare itself until the fortieth day, and having various patients to visit, I put off from day to day the application of my remedy,—that is to say, vapor-baths. The ninth day, being in my cabinet, I felt all at once a pain in my eyes. My body felt so light that I felt as if I could jump to a prodigious height, or, if thrown out of a window, I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared to be able to count each separately without looking at it, Saliva kept continually forming in my mouth. Any movement of air caused great pain to me, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects. I had a continual desire to run and bite—not human beings, but animals, and all that was near me. I drank with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in my throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes, any one suffering from hydrophobia can always drink. The fits come on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state, thinking that my course was preservative, not curative, I took a vapor bath, not with the intention of cure, but of suffocating invaelf. When the bath was at 53 centigrade (68.35 Fahrenheit), all the symptoms disappeared as if by magic, and since then I have never felt anything more of them. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten with mad animals, and I have not lost a single one. When a person is bitten by a

Far West, called for fifteen volunteers. Fifteen soldiers immediately offered their services, but Col. Moore
ORDERED THEM NOT TO LEAVE THE BOAT.
However, eight of them, contrary to orders, went with Capt. Marsh and brought in Campbell and the two sconts. Col. Moore threat-

From One to Twenty Minntes.

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement Read
Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Care for Every Pain.

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL Afford Instant Ease. Inflammation of the Ridneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mamps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarri, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuraigia, Rhemmating, Cold Chille

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bites and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a tew minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrine, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Howels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RAD WATS READY RELIGIOUS with them. A few drops in water will be a suppose to the control of the c

FEVER and AGUE. Pever and Agus cured for fifty cents. There is remedial agent in the world that will cure fever ague, and all other maintons, billions, scariet, you you and other fevers (alded by Radway's Pillionick as Radway's Read Beilef. Fifty cents per bu Sold by Druggista.

DR. RADWAY'S

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the sys-em from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 2 ents per box. Sold by Druggists.

# PER CENT. Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth oured by

others may be benefited. I make this statement of the others may be benefited. I make this statement of the others of an Ovarian Tumper in the ovaries and bowels for the statement of the place without any benefit the base physicians of this place without any benefit the was growing as of the place without any benefit to say that the statement of the place without any benefit to the say the mass of the place without any benefit the to be the transfer at the say the s

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofule of Sphillitie, Receditary or Contagions, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flosts or Serves, Corrupting the Boilds and Titiating the Fluids.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

THE COL

Enraged Bondhold enport & St. Pa

They Claim that Plundered by tion Com

Record of Business

Chicago Courts ON THE AGO AFTER BAILBOADS AND

ities of the Credit-Mo ction with the building road, there has been a n originating a new scheme nious railroads in a sai This void has been filled t tions, without a sou perfect immunity to youd ahe stock subse not unnaturally met with has had her share, and the eage & Southern Railroad, nois River Railroad, the Vincennes Railway, and ot have been slowly bled to de-tine is sufficient to show

cago & Southern Railroad, nois River Railroad, the 'Vincennes Railway, and ot have been slowly bled to d pires, is sufficient to show ter. In Iowa, also, there some trouble from a sin Louis H. Meyers, Tilden's A suft has been lat United States Circuit C which shows how the I Railroad Company was sucenport Railway Construction sought to charge the particonstruction Company, in acts of fraud committed the resulting waste Railroad Company. 1868 the Daveuport & Commany was organized troad from Davenport to S was at first \$3,000,000, whi creased to \$9,000,000, of was paid up. To raise the build the road, it was an not ever the rate of \$20,00 mortgage on the road, quently issued \$1,000,000 sold in Germany, and \$30 were sold by the Constructual thaving been made in terest on these bonds, the closed and the road sold in 600 in trust for the bondhewas applied on the mortgal. 000 in trust for the bondho was applied on the mortga leaving a balance of \$3,400 Suit was then brought Suit was then brought at the Construction Companiance from them, on the been guilty of fraud, and thable. The Davenport Cowas incorporated May 17, 1 before this, May 12, 18 formed the stockholders. Thomas Scott, Andrew Comith, Oakes Ames, J. Sothers, as partners, togeth build the road for the for \$20,000 a mile, at par, and was the control of a fallroad Company's stock. \$20,000 a par, and control of

ailroad Company's stock control the Company. To pany then went on and bur road in all. In 1872, in ore a better credit, the Copassed a resolution that the and grants to the Railroad cient to prepare the whole rails, and agreed to make of its own private resource was guaranteeed by the Correct represented as well as the control of the control o vere represented as vere \$8,000,000. A fe Construction Company partion agreeing that the logrants would be sufficient of the line for the ralls, as of the line for the rains, as seeds of the first-mortgag \$20,000 a mile, would be equip the same. This like by the Company's officers About the same time, to pany agreed to furnish took and wait for their pany agreed to \$23,000. with the agreement.

The complainants in that the Construction Co Boo more of bonds than it were hypothecated in Ne to furnish rolling-stock, with the Western Car Owere all members of the pury to do so, and that

pany, to do so, and that it road Company paid over cars; that the Construc-built a part of the road, claims to the amount of of way, ties, etc.; that the Construction Company 600, though only \$195,00 that the contract of May fore the Company was persons making it are it because it was a partner because they subsquently because they subsquently
the Company before its o
paid in.
Other similar but less
fraud and deceit are

plainants, in conclusion,
May 12, 1871, may be
defendants may be con
excess received for bo
\$20,000 a mile for 116 m
to pay the \$200,000 of ce
tc., and that an account transactions of the two transactions of the two five years.

The special point raise yiduals can make a co and obtain money thereis tract, waste the money herefor, as the plainti

THE STATE INSUITE following is an port of Homer Cook, A surance Company: Cash in bank July 1... Collected since......

The Clerk of the party having the inst Julian S. Rumsey vs. ' return them immedia record to the Supreme

Friday next will be to the Circuit Court to the In the case of the against the Chicago, Railroad Company, a doubmitted to Judge Dapproval. Objections, line matter goes over the United Structure E. Tuthill against J. W. Eddy, E. M. Rowe. Henry H. Richardson was elected Assignee Erby. R. E. Jenkins was ap R. E. Jenkins was apy
7 Flegenheimer.
The first general of the was postponed until As a meeting will be elect an Assignee for Waldner, and another signee of Theodore J.
The following cases steer for final report:
Riddle, and Bell Mann.
In the matter of Joh fonal Assignee was an unpt's stock at retail weely reports of his de A composition meet before Register Coon, Gohan & Hutchinson.
SUPERIOR COTTON ASSIGNED OF THE Marine Companies of George M. Bogu a suit in assumpsit for Scammon. This is to

mon. This is to a

# Y'S REMEDIES.

o Twenty Minutes.

NE HOUR

this Advertisement Need Suffer with Pain. VAY'S ADY RELIEF

Every Pain.

ain Remedy the most excruciating Pains, allays cures congestions, whether of the wels, or other glands or organs, by

TO TWENTY MINUTES plent or exeruciating the pain, the iden, Intirm, Grippled, Nervona, aled with disease may suffer. READY RELIEF

Instant Ease. of the Kidneys, Inflamma-adder, Inflammation of the imps, Congestion of the lore Throat, Difficult ing, Paipitation of Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, theumatism, Cold Chills, hillblains, and Frost Bites.

haif a tumbler of water will, in a Cramps, Paina, Sour Stomach, dache, Diarrhes, Dysan Stomach, dache, Diarrhes, Dysan Balla, was carry a bottle of RADWAYS the them. A few drops in water will alins from change of water. It is Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. and AGUE

RADWAY'S TING PILLS,

identing no mercury, mineral, or ileving symptoms resulting from sitive Organs:

In Piles, Fuliness of the Blood is the Stomach, Naussa, Heartburn, ilness of Weight in the Stomach, ing or Flutterings in the Pit of the of the Head, Hurried and Difficulty at the Heart, Choking or Suffeet with the Stomach, Inches the Stomach, Perspiration, Yelling Stomach, Perspiration, Yellishes of Heat, Burning in the DWAY'S PILLS will free the sys-

rs' growth cured by

arian Tamor in the Ovaries els for Ten Years.

27, 1875.—Dr. Rapway! That d. I make this statement:
In Tumor in the ovaries and boweles the best physicians of this did. It was growing at such rate of have lived much longer. A lime to try Rad way's Remedee in them, but finally, after much limit the Resolvent, two boxes of the Story of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Relief. I need these benealt. I determined to persone bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills. Before they renty-five pounds, in the box forty-five pounds, in the box forty-five pounds, and my heart is full of gratitude my deep affliction. To you, sir, delicing, I foel deeply indebted, it may be as much of a blessing to me. MRS. E. C. BIBBINS. akes the above certificate, is the uested you to send medicine licines above stated were bought into dy what was sent to her by restatement is correct without and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Bibblins, who make the statement.

MARY COCKER.

ADWAY'S lian Resolvent, BLOOD PURIFIER,

Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or ary or Contagions, be it agn or Stomach, Skin or Nerves, Corrupting the Vitinting the Fluids.

0., 32 Warren-st, N. Y.

p to RADWAY & CO., No. 53

Enraged Bondholders of the Dav-

THE COURTS.

They Claim that the Road Was Plundered by the Construction Company.

enport & St. Paul Railroad.

Record of Business Transacted in the Chicago Courts Yesterday.

ON THE AGGRESSIVE.

sed in various ways, as is charged, inconsistent with the agreement.

The complainants in the present suit charge that the Construction Company received \$508, 500 more of bonds than it was entitled to, which were hypothecated in New York; that it failed to furnish rolling-stock, but made a contract with the Western Car Company, whose officers were all members of the Construction Company, to do so, and that the result was, the Railroad Company paid over \$20,000 as reut of the cars; that the Construction Company has only built a part of the road, and has failed to pay claims to the amount of over \$2,000,000 for right of way, ties, etc.; that the capital stock of the Construction Company was nominally \$1,500,-600, though only \$195,000 was ever paid in, and that the contract of May 12, 1871, was made before the Company was incorporated, and the persons making it are liable individually, both because it was a partnership undertaking, and because they subsquently attempted to carry on the Company before its capital stock had been paid in.

Other similar but less important charges of

paid in.

Other similar but less important charges of fraud and deceit are alleged, and the complainants, in conclusion, ask that the contract of May 12, 1871, may be set aside; that the defendants may be compelled to pay back the excess received for bonds over the rate of \$20,000 a mile for 116 miles, and be compelled to pay the \$200,000 of claims for right of way, etc., and that an account be had of the various transactions of the two Companies for the past five years.

five years. The special point raised is as to whether indi-fiduals can make a contract as a corporation and obtain money thereby; then violate the con-tract, waste the money, and escape liability therefor, as the plaintiffs claim each defendant is responsible to the same extent as though the

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is an abstract of the July re-

port of Homer Cook, Assignee of the State In-

 Surance Company:
 \$2,761

 Cash in bank July 1
 \$2,761

 Collected since
 3,073

The Clerk of the Circuit Court desires the party having the instructions in the case of Julian S. Rumsey vs. The City of Chicago to return them immediately in order that the

record to the Supreme Court may be completed.

Friday next will be the last day of service in the Circuit Court to the August term.

In the case of the foreclosure proceedings against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes kailroad Company, a draft of the decree was submitted to Judge Drummond yesterday for approval. Objections, however, were made, and the matter goes over until the 19th.

United states courts.

Theodore E. Tuthill began a suit for \$6,000 against J. W. Eddy, E. S. Satterly, and Samuel M. Rowe.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Henry H. Richardson, of 70 Madison street, was elected Assignee yesterday of Fred W. Erby.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Hen-

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Henby Flegenheimer.

The first general meeting in the case of
Charles P. McKay was postponed until Aug. 22.
R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of the
Globe Insurance Company.

The meeting in the case of J. G. Langguth
was postponed until Aug. 17.

A meeting will be held at 11 a. m. to-day to
elect an Assignee for the estate of Fred A.
Waidner, and another for the election of an Assignee of Theodore J. Elmore.

The following cases were referred to the Register for final report: Gray & Barrow, F. A.
Riddle, and Bell Mann.

In the matter of John H. Batten, the Provisfonal Assignee was authorized to sell the bankrupt's stock at retail for cash, and to make
weely reports of his doings to the Court.

A composition meeting will be held Aug. 21
before Register Coon, at Elgin, in the matter of
Sohan & Hutchinson.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Marine Company of Chicago, for the
nse of George M. Bogue, Receiver, commenced
a suit in assumpsit for \$500,000 against J. Young
krammon. This is to recover the amount which
Scammon is claimed to have borrowed from
hime to time from the bank.

Elizabeth M. Glessen commenced an action

E. ½ of the S. E. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Section 21, 38, 13.

James Dunn sued Thomas L. and C. W. Kempster for \$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Patrick Gaven commenced an action yesterday against George Lobstein to recover \$6,000.

Flaval Bascom filed a bill against Exra H. Martin and Lyman Baird to forclose a trust deed for \$2,500 on the following described lot: Beginning at a point in the north line of Lot 1, Block 5, in Henry Graves' subdivision of 30 acres south and adjoining the north 5.77-100 acres lying west of Cottage Grove avenue, in the northwest quarter of Sec. 34, 39, 14, and in the south line of Thirty-second street, 40 feet east of the northwest corner of Lot 1, Block 5, aforesaid, and running thence east along said south line parallel with the west lines of said Lot 1 and Lot 2 in said Block 5, 90 feet; thence west parallel with the said south line 20 feet; thence north parallel with the west line of said Lot 1s 2 and 1, 90 feet to the place of beginning. AFTER BAILROADS AND CONSTRUCTION COMPA-NIES.

Since the universal howl raised over the iniquities of the Credit-Mobilier scheme in connection with the building of the Pacific Railroad, there has been a necessity of finding or originating a new scheme for bleeding impecusily and in a safe and easy manner. road, there has been a necessity of finding or originating a new scheme for bleeding impecunious railroads in a safe and easy manner. This void has been filled by the creation of railway construction companies. Being, as corporations, without a soul, and furnishing perfect immunity to the originators beyond the stock subscribed, they have not unnaturally met with much favor. Illinois has had her share, and the condition of the Chicago & Southern Railroad, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway, and other companies which have been slowly bled to death by these vampires, is sufficient to show their general character. In lowa, also, there seems to have been some trouble from a similar cause, in which louis H. Meyers, Tilden's purtner, takes a hand. A suit has been lately begun in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines which shows how the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company was sucked dry by the Davenport Railway Construction Company. The suft is brought by the Trustee of the road and some of the bondholders on behalf of all the bondholders against the officers of the railroad and Railway Construction. Company, and it is sought to charge the parties who composed the Construction Company, individually, for all the gets of fraud committed by the Company and the resulting waste and loss to the Railroad Company. It seems that in 1888 the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company was organized to build and operate a road from Davenport to St. Paul. The capital was at first \$3,000,000, of which only a small part was paid up. To raise the necessury funds to build the road, it was agreed to issue bonds not over the rate of \$30,000 of bonds, which were sold by the Construction Company. Default having been made in payment of the interest on these bonds, the mortgage was fore-closed and the road sold in March last for \$500,000 in trust for the bondholders. This amount was applied on the mortgage debt of \$3,007,168, leaving a balance of \$3,407,168 and costs.

Suit was then brought against the officers of the Constructi line of said Lots 2 and 1, 90 reet to the place of beginning.

BUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—A. Gridley et al. vs. Young Hall and H. P. Hall, \$160.48.—Daniel Small vs. Henry T. Jones and Daniel J. Small, \$13,963.39.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. D. August Haerther, \$72,42.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

RECENT DECISIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 5.—The following is an epitome of recent decisions made by the Supreme Court of Iowa, and which will not be officially reported until next year:

an epitione of recent decisions made by the Supreme Court of Iowa, and which will not be officially reported until next year:

\*\*RAILROATES\*\*\*

Where the plaintifi-had a lane leading to his house running across the railroad-track, the lane was fenced, and the end a the public road was closed with a gate, and also the end of the lane at the house was closed by a gate; there were cattle-guards at the private crossing: Held, Since the plaintiff was maintaining the same for his own private convenience, the presumption is that he preferred it to an open crossing, and the fact that his cow was killed because it strayed upon the track was through his own negligence, and he cannot recover. — Tyeon vs. Knokuk & Des Moines Valley Railroad Company.

Under the statute, a Railroad Company is required to make proper cattle-guards where it enters or leaves fenced land, and it shall be liable for all damages resulting from a neglect or refusal to comply with the provision of the statute, and this shall apply to any lessee of a Railroad Company.

Where a Railroad Company purchased the right of way across a farm for 31, such right will not confer upon the Company the right to divert a running stream or water from its natural channel. Such right cannot be claimed by the Railroad Company by implication, and, if they exercise it, they are liable in damages to the owner of the land.—Stodgill vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The several railroads in this State became the owner of tarable indersal indersal in the lands as they were earned by the completion of the road, or parts thereof, as prescribed by the conditions of the grant.—Stoug City & St. Poul Railroad Company vs. O'Brian County.

WAREHOUSE-RECEIPTS.

The plaintiff delivered the Elevator Company a quantity of corn, and received receipts therefor as follows: "Cass County Mill & Elevator Of a usage or custom, which would require these writings to be regarded as contract of baliment, and cannot be contradicted or varied by evidence of a usage or custom, which

Thomas Scott, Andrew Carnegie, Benjamin E. Smith, Oakes Ames, J. Edgar Thomson, and others, as partners, together made a contract to build the road for the Railroad Company of \$20,000 a mile, payable in stock at par, and was also to have the control of a majority of the Railroad Company's stock, so as to be able to control the Company. The Construction Company then went on and built about 116 miles of road in all. In 1872, in order to give the bonds a better credit, the Construction Company-assed a resolution that the local subscriptions and grants to the Railroad Company were sufficient to propare the whole of the line for the rails, and agreed to make up the deficiency out of its own private resources. This agreement was guaranteeed by the Company's officers, who were represented as worth from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. A few weeks after the Construction Company passed another resolution agreeing that the local supscriptions and grants would be sufficient to prepare the whole of the line for the rails, and that the net proceeds of the first-mortgage bonds, at the rate of \$20,000 a mile, would be enough to iron and squip the same. This likewise was guaranteed by the Company's officers.

About the same time, the Construction Com-

\$20,000 a mile, would be enough to not audiquip the same. This likewise was guaranteed by the Company's officers.

About the same time, the Construction Company agreed to furnish the necessary rollingitock and wait for their pay. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$3,000,000 and sold for \$2,400,000 to German parties, and the proceeds were used in various ways, as is charged, inconsistent with the agreement.

The Board of Supervisors may in their aiscretion erect or refuse to erect a new bridge. Where a bridge has failen down, and the Board of Supervisors have refused to rebuild it, they have simply exercised the discretion which the law has imposed upon them, and they cannot be forced by a writ of mandamus to rebuild it.—House vs. Supervisors of

mandamus to rebuild it.—Houck vs. Supervisors of Adams County.

The Board of Supervisors has the power to remove the Steward of the Poor-House whenever in their judgment they see ft. The Poor-Farm is regarded as appurtenant to the Poor-House, and whoever is appointed Steward of the Poor-House, and whoever is appointed Steward of the Poor-House, and the Code provides becomes thereby Steward of the Poor-Farm.—State vs. Platna.

The Code gives the Board the power to drain swamp lands, but it is a work not to be undertaken for private advantage of landholders or residents of the neighborhood, but for the public good. And the work is to be ordered upon a petition signed by a majority of the persons resident in the county, owning lands adjacent to such improvement.—Patterson vs. Barnes, Treasurer.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Where a contract was made in this State for the purchase of liquors which were to be procured at thicago, under an agreement that, if the intoxicating liquors were not satisfactory, key were to be returned to plaintiff, he paying the freight on the same: Held, That, as the defendants found them satisfactory, and accepted and paid the freight on them, it was a contract within this State. Where the sale of liquors was forbidden by the law for certain purposes, which was known to the plaintiff agent at the time: Held, No recovery can be had upon a note given for such sale.—King vs. Johnson.

agent at the time: Held, No recovery can be had upon a note given for such sale.—King vs. Johnson.

Where the defendant was indicted and convicted of giving away intoxicating liquors to a minor: Held, That, under the Code, Sec. 1,539, the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors constitutes an offense which is forbidden, and it is immaterial whether the vendor knew that the person was a minor or not. When one sells intoxicating liquors, he must know at his peril whether or not a lawful sale can be made to the purchaser.—Johnson vs. Barton.

CONTEACTS.

Where a party has failed to perform in full his contract, he may recover compensation for the part performed, less the damages occasioned by his failure to fully peform. When the plaintiffs have susnined damage, they must aver and prove that fact.—Wolf et al. vs. McGerus.

Where a reaping-machine was sold with a warranty that it was good and durable, and that it would reap and rake small grain or fax in all conditions as well as could be done by hand: Held, Plaintiff did not warrant that the machine would cut the defendant's crop. The defendant could. after the plaintiff attempted but failed to make it as good as the warranty, have returned the machine.—McCormick vs. Vanatta.

In the absence of fraud, accident, or mistake, contracts are to be construed according to the language therein, and not according to the language therein, and not according to the views of the party who drew it.—Wadsworth & Co. vs. Smith.

contracts are to be construed according to the language therein, and not according to the views of the party who drew it.—Wadsworth & Co. es. Smith.

Highways.

The county may be held liable for damages arising out of neglect to repair highways and bridges. The county is not released of its liability for injuries caused by an unsafe bridge because it has not sufficient means to repair it as it ought to be done.—Huston vs. loca County.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

When any district-township is divided into independent districts, the old loard of Directors of the district-township shall make such a division of assets and liabilities of such district-township as Sec. 1,715-provides, which is, that it shall be equitable. The jurisdiction of the Hoard of Directors is exclusivenent his subject, and their division of the assets, etc., cannot be attacked collaterally.—Independent School District of Oakville vs. Independent School District of Asbury.

HOMESTEAD.

To render the homestead liable to be sold on execution, it is only necessary that the debt should be created by a written contract executed by the person having power to convey the homestead, and that such person should expressly stipulate that the homestoad is liable therefor.—Folg vs. Cooper.

RIGHT OF DOWER.

The plaintiff married one M. in 1858, with whom she lived and cohabited as wife for a year, after which they separated. In 1867 the plaintiff married B., and she lived with him as wife until 1872, when B. died. In 1871 M. died. The plaintiff claimed dower in the estate of B. The defense set up that the marriage of B was void, in that no divorce had been granted from M. The Court held that the presumption of law is, that, as M., after he had separated from the plaintiff, was living with a woman whom he treated as his wife, a legal divorce had been obtained from the plaintiff with B. was legal; that, although, in fact, the subsequent marriage with B. may have been originally void, after the death of M. a legal marriage, if there is no legal disability on the part

in trespace against Charles T. and Richard T.

Race, claiming \$30,000 damages.

Samuel A. Crozer, of Pennsylvania, filed a petition to have confirmed in nim the title to the Major Block, on the southeast corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, together with the land on which it stands. duty to maintain: Held, That the defendant is not liable for trespasses committed by the stock of others, even though they come through defendant's partition tence. — Little vs. McGuire.

DAVENPORT, IA. on which it stands.

Cyrus F. Jdquith filed a bill against John, W.
J., and Fatima C. Culton, and others to forcelose a mortgage for \$1,139.64 on the N. % of the S.
E. % of the S. E. % of the S. W. % of Section 21, 38, 13. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 7.—Charles Caveen of this city, has commenced suit against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for \$20,000 damages for injuries sustained on that road while acting as brakeman.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE AMPHITHEATRE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—I am not to be diverted from my case by the attempts of the two gentlemen who occupy your columns this morning in attributing base or wrong motives in direct-ing attention to the proposed expenditure in the interest of the medical colleges, "especially Rush." Facts are what we want, and what the facts don't warrant I don't claim. I will answer both communications together, as they belong a especially to Rush." Do or do not the proposed improvements especially benefit Rush? That is the question. Especially means chiefly. What is the proportion between the attendance from Rush or any other college or all the others put tegether at the Hospital? Is there any other college situated where it can readily take other college situated where it can readily take the advantage of the Hospital benefits except Rush? What was the estimated cost of the present paylitions before the work was undertaken? Compare that and the actual cost, and we can form some idea between the present estimate and the real cost of the amphitheatre. He says: "Now, the fact is, that the expense of an amphitheatre cannot be made to exceed \$20,000." Is he acquainted with the possibilities of confractors in this city of ours? He cannot be and make such an assertion. Other colleges are situated near hospitals, and take advantage of their facilities, but in no case except Rush's attempt are they built out of public funds. The fact is, Rush has assumed a paternal interest in the County Hospital, controlled its actions and interests, watched her opportunity to locate it on the West Side and settle beside it, out of reach of the other medical colleges, and now, as her triumph is about complete, is threatened with the destruction of all her well-laid plans in a failure to erect an amphitheatre, without which she might regard all her past moves as nonplussed. It is for her almost sole interest that it shall be done, and I say again let her furnish the funda, and, when our city is able to repay her, let it be done. Will "X" furnish the money at 7 per cent?

The necessary surgical operating rooms in the Hospital need not cost to exceed \$50. "No \$50 room of the wards will shut out the agonizing shricks of surgical patients." Is that so! Then better give chloroform or ether and stop their agonizing shricks. Most surgeons would. "How long will a \$50 room off the wards remain fit for operations and free from the chance of communicating pyemis to every victim of an operation!" As long as the wards do out of which they come, and to which they have to be returned.

"According to 'Economy,' make a \$50 deadhouse by partitioning off a space in one of the payillions, or else husle them off to the cemetery at one," or do as it has been frequently done before—handing them the advantage of the Hospital benefits except Rush? What was the estimated cost of the

fees for such private classes belped to build the boasted \$58,000 Rush Medical College. Has any other college furnished a tutor for these private classes? I am not sure, but think not, and, while I do not blame the students nor Rush, I think she (Rush) ought at least to give the Hospital its due credit for the advantages it offers and for what it has done, and a first-rate reason for thinking she ought to build the amphitheatre is found in the fact that she ungratefully denies to the Hospital what in reality is true, that it is about the only attraction Rush possesses. Do not build the amphitheatre at present unless Rush pays for it.

ECONOMY,

THE NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The Haw MOTIVE POWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—At the request of several Chicago manufacturers I visited the foundry of Messrs. Fetherstone & Co., in this city, and on entering the office of the establishment I beheld what is called the Thomas motor, or cold-water engine. The investigation made, shows clearly that the whole thing is a get-up fraud to obtain The machine consists of an upright cyli about 19 inches in diameter fand 14 inches in height, having numerous small pipes and valves. On top of and attached to this main cylinder is a cylinder having about 1 square inch bore, into which is fitted a piston. This small piston runs up through the top of the small cylinder, and has a wedge-shaped end which connects with a lever, having a fulcrum about 19 inches long, and the long end being about 4 feet long. On the long end of this lever is a weight said to weigh 200 pounds. The hydrant is attached to the large cylinder, and then the machine is said to be ready to run for evermore, unless the machine should wear out or the hydrant-pipe should he shut off or break.

Such is what the parties claim for this wonderful Aladdin's Lamp. In conversation with the proprietors I learned that in its operation this machine differs somewhat from that of Mr. Keely's, as this machine does not require to be blown into by the operators, but all you have to do is to turn on the water from the hydrant and the machine will run forever. Now, a word to the public should be sufficient to prove the hallucination of this humbug. The machine will run until the large cylinder becomes filled with water and then it will stop, and the water will have to be drawn off, as it was done to pull the wool over a reporter's eyes. Hence I say, beware.

DATUS D. HARDY, Delavan, Ill. about 12 inches in diameter [and 14 inches in

SILVER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 7.—I am very much pleased with your editorials on the silver quesestablish the old silver dollar as a legal-tender should meet with universal favor on account of its justice. Silver was the standard coin at the time the Government bonds were issued, there-fore every bond that is redeemable in coin is, in equity, redeemable in silver coin. If silver was worth a premium in gold (as it was some was worth a premium in gold (as it was some years ago), then it would be called repudiation to pay in gold. Whenever a person bought a Government bond (prior to 1873), with interest payable in coin, it was understood to mean silver coin, and the buyer of the bond accepted all risk of the fall in value of silver. It would be ont of all reason to ask Government to pay in gold, because gold has advanced and silver fallen in value. The opponents of this bill cannot give one single logical argument against it. To redeem the Government bonds and greenbacks in silver would not only be in accordance with the understanding of all parties at the time the bonds were issued, but it would be a measure of the strictest justice.

SILVER A LEGAL-TENDER.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The gist of this question of remonetizing silver—making it a legal-ten-der for the payment of all debts, public as well as private—is, as it seems to me, just here: First—It is not denied that, prior to 1873, silver was a legal-tender, in this country, for the

First—It is not denied that, prior to 1873, silver was a legal-tender, in this country, for the payment of all debts, as much so as gold, but when it was thus a legal-tender, and when it was of equal value with gold, did the Government ever attempt, from 1792 to 1873, to discharge its "coin" indebtedness in silver, or feel that it had the right so to do?

[Answer.—It always discharged its debts in silver when silver dollars were of less value than gold dollars; but when silver became the more valuable of the two metals it then discharged its coin indebtedness in gold, because that was the cheaper metal.—ED.]

Second—If the Government, when silver was a legal-tender, never attempted to discharge its "coin" contracts in anything but gold (?), is not this an acknowledgment, upon the part of the Government that it considered the word,—implied gold,—as fully and as thoroughly as though the word gold had been inserted in its agreements?

[There are two erroneous assumptions here. The debt of the Revolution was mainly discharged in silver coin; the debt of the second war with England was partly paid in silver. It is not true that "gold is the coin of the world," by any manner of means. Silver is a legal-tender coin in France, Holland, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Russia, and, until a few months ago, was the legal-tender coin of the German Empire. Silver is the coin of India, China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Africa, and Asia generally, of all South America, Mexico, and Central America. It is the exclusive legal-tender coin of means than half the world, and co-legal with

gold in all the rest of it except Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.—En.]

Third—If the Government, during eighty-one years of its existence, up to the time when silver was demonetized (and, mark you, at a time when silver was as much a legal-tender in this country as gold), never attempted to pay silver upon "coin" contracts—[But it did pay silver upon "coin" contracts—[But it did pay silver on contracts.—ED.]—thereby acknowledging that it considered the word "coin" implied gold, can it now honorably turn around and decide that "coin" means either silver or gold, simply because, owing to the overproduction of silver, of late years, it can buy silver cheaper than gold?

This is all there is of it. It's a matter of national honor (i); hence a matter in which every member of the Board of Trade is deeply interested. While I would like to see silver made a legal-tender, believing as I do that it would, more than any other one influence, accelerate the resumption of specie payments in this country, yet I do not wish to see it done at the sacrifice of national honor; and, in view of the foregoing, were the Government to now attempt to pay its "coin" indebtedness in silver, I cannot but feel that it would be a species of sharp practice which would, in all future years, canse every American citizen to bush with shame.

A MENDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

HAMBURG.

Gov. Chamberlain's Appeal.

Gov. Chamberlain's Appeal.

In the report of Gov. Chamberlain on the Hamburg massacre, transmitting to the President the evidence taken in reference to the case, he states his reasons for asking Federal aid in maintaining the supremacy of the law in South Carolina in the following terms:

I deem it important to advise you of the facts now stated, and to solicit from you some indication of your views upon the questions presented. To be more specific, will the General Government exert itself vigorously to repress violence in this State during the present political campaign on the part of persons belonging to either political party, whenever that violence shall be beyond the control of the State authorities? Will the General Government take such precautions as may be suitable, in view of the feeling of aiarm already referred to, to restore confidence to the poor people of both races and political parties in this State by such a distribution of the military forces now here as will render the intervention of the General Government prompt and effective, if it shall become necessary, in restoring peace and order? It seems proper to add that I am moved to make this communication to you by no motive or feeling save such as should animate me as the Chief Executive of this State, bound to do justice to all and to oppress none. I venture to say that I have given sufficient evidence by my whole conduct in this office that, as Governor, I am guided by my oath of office and my duty to all the people. I challenge any proof or indication, from any word or act of mine as Governor, that I am capable of doing injustice, or denying justice, to any citizen of this State. But I do deem it my solemn duty to do my utmost to secure a fair and free election in this State; to protect every man in the free enjoyment of his political rights, and to see to it that no man or combination of men, of any political party, shall overawe, or put in fear or danger any citizen of this State. But I do deem it my solemn duty to do my utmost to secure a

An English Hot Weather Story.

An English Hot Weather Story.

Pall Mail Gassite.

A remarkable instance of the occasional intelligence displayed by inanimate objects is afforded by the case of the fire-alarm belis on some traders' premises in Virginia street, Glasgow. On Sunday last, these bells, mistaking the heat of the weather for an outbreak of fire, took to ringing with such hearty good will that they brought three firemen to the spot, who, finding no traces of fire, returned to the brigade station, but had hardly composed themselves when they were again aroused by the loud ringing of the fire-alarm bell in connection with some other premises in Gordón serect. This time a company of firemen hurried to the scene of the supposed conflagration, but found that there was nothing the matter beyond the extreme sultriness of the weather, which had so affected the bell that it could not help sounding an alarm.

A Scotchman, who had been consuming a

A Scotchman, who had been consuming a little liquid grain, entered a provision-shop to purchase a few substantials. On the shopman requesting him to taste a sample of his meal, Donald, tossing his head knowingly, exclaimed: "Na, na; he may look Hielan', but he's no sae Gaelic as to put the taste o' his dram oot o' his moo for a wee taste o' meal."

FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Batablished 1854.

Bildon at current rates on improved city property and productive farms. Sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, O'NEILL, 151 Clark-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, O'NEILL, 151 Clark-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTER-and upwards, by UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 Clark. MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON DIA-monds, collisterals, furnishers, or other good se-curities. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR collisteral security. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st. 118 Randolph-st.

O PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF
\$4,000 and over on improved city property; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$500 \$1,000, \$1,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT TO
\$500 ioan on Hyde Park or city property. TURNRe BOND, 102 Washington-st.
\$2.000 \$3,000, \$2,500, OR OTHER SUMS TO
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-LARGE STONE-FRONT HOTEL,

100 rooms, lot sexize, on Madison-st., four stores well rented. Frice \$75,000; cettify, four stores well rented. Frice \$75,000; cettify, four stores rented to the sexigle of the class s-atory octagon-front brick editing can Fulfon-st, east of Central Park (new). Want good lots or farm for our equity. They are splendid houses.

\$900—Second mortgage, due in three months, for two good pisnos, or ougstes, or good jewelry.

\$20,000—An elegant double brick dwelling, and lot 100x168. On Wabash av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-st. Want good farm or lands.

\$20,000—Splendid dwelling and lot with fine barn, on Park row, for good lots, or narm, or suburban.

\$55,000—Sine stock farm of 700 scree (clear) in Caldwell County, Mo., on Hannthal & St. Joe Railroad, for body of good land in Texas for stock resising.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO CLEAR FARMS OF 80 acres each can be exchanged for income producing property in Chicago that in clear or nearly so; would take good stock of morchandias. Address H 66, Tribune office.

une office.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE PIECE OF LAND, CLOSE
to good country town, ripe for subdivision, with
large nursery stock of fruit trees, for sale or exchange.
Address M 45, Tribune office.

A UCTION - TURSDAYS, THURSDAYS, and harress a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand as private saic. Sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGA gles, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and
Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m. WHEN & CO., 102
and 104 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ETC., AT
Cost. Having made arrangements to deal more extensively in larger carriages, will close out some 75 fine
light carriages, buggies, and phaetons, at cost during
the next 30 days. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

I HAVE A FEW CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES
still on hand, which I will sell regardless of cost to:
1 cose out. 10 and 12 East Washington-st. H. B. HILL.

I WANT TO BUY A SECOND-HAND SULKY,
lor-st. WANTED-LARGE HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR small one; will pay cash difference. Call between 12 and 1 at 126 Michigan av.

W ANTED—A LIGHT 10-PASSENGER OMNIBUS cheap for cash, one that has not been used much. Address, with price and particulars, Grinnell House, Grinnell, Ia. Proprietor will soon be in the city.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board, \$4.59 and \$5 per week. Alady can be accommodated at \$4.59.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW ENGLISH house; clean, gool rooms, with exceelent board, \$t. to \$7 a week. Table-board, \$4.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—With use of plano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE NICELY-FURNISH use of plano.

285 MICHIGAN-TOWN to the board; also back room, at very moderate rates. References required.

374 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS—PLEASANT plano, for \$4.50 and \$5 per week. 412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTHalso, a single room. References.

North Side.

255 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND
bearborn—A fine alcove front room, furnishded, for man and wife or two gentlemen; also large back
room: table first-class.

306 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A HANDSOME ALly; everything desirable; terms reasonable.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.,
near Monroe-st.—Hoom with board, \$1.50 to \$2
per day, \$6 to \$8 per week; day-board, \$4.50.

POARD—ON SOUTH SIDE FOR A YOUNG MAR-ried couple, in private family, about September 10. Want good accommodations. Good references given and required. Address M 100. Tribune office.

WANTED-SECOND-HAND-ONE IRON PLANER, one lathe, one drill, in good order, cheap. Address TORRENT & ARMS, Maskeron, Mich.

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MAI ison-st.; 700 each—Three 3-story and basement octagen i brick dwellings, and lots 22x130, south fronts, on ision-st., just east of State; \$1,200 down, balance r cany; houses are just now being completed and are rery easy; houses are just now being completed and are first class.

24.800, \$1.200 down-Four 2-story and beament cotagon-front brick dwellings (new), and lots 21x125; north front, on Jackson-st., near Leavitt; very cheap, \$7,500-Two spiendid brick dwellings and lots, south fronts, on Ontario-st., near State. Decided bargains. \$4,500-Spiendid cottage and lot 25x180, cast front on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-socond-sts.; No. 1850 (new number).

83,700-Good two-story 10-room dwelling, and lot 26x120, on Green-st., between Monroe and Adams; this is the cheapest house offered in Chicago. St. 250, 4550 down-Savear-room cottage, bara, and lot 24x125, on northeast corner Harrison-st. and Cicero-court, just west of Western-av.; improvements cost \$1,200, \$200, \$1,0

gain.
\$60 per foot—Lot 35x130 on Thirty-sixth-st., between
whash-sv. and State-st.
\$1,200—Seven-room dwelling, and lot 24x125, on
Fifteenth-st., between Paulina and Wood; plate, cottage

Fifteenth-st., between Paulina and Wood; also, cottage on lot.

\$100,000—Block of nine stores and lots in the very heart of the city; now rented at \$12,500 (were rented May last); this is the best renting property in Chicago, and will never be vacated; owner wants money and will sell at gold prices; foreign, Esstern, and home capital please take notice and call.

\$60,000—One of the finest business corners and stone-front blocks in Chicago, on State-st., just south of Falmer House; now rented over 10 per cent act.

TOR SALE—\$3,000 WILL PURCHASE NEW BRICK I house and bot corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-sv.; \$2,000 will purchase new 8-room cottage and lot No. 3 Pillmore-st. The above prices are much less than cost. \$300 to \$500 cash; halance on monthly payments. Inquite at \$85 Westers-av. TOR SALE-A NO. 1 BUSINESS PROPERTY PAY-ing a good income at a bargain; don't loose the hance. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-t., Room 3.

st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST
Front, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

Will sell cheap and on very easy terms. J. HENRY &
JACOB WEIL, 140 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TOB SALE-BUSINESS LOTTS:

Of feet, a corner, on State-st., near Van Buren.

50 feet, a corner, on State-st., near Harrison.

40 feet on State-st., near Harrison.

40 feet on State-st., near Hubbard-court.

Each of the above-mentioned bots will be sold cheap.

J. HENBY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TOR SALE-2-STORY NEW BRICK HOUSES AND LISTS OF STORY NEW BRICK HOUSES AND LISTS ON EIK Grove-st., near Wood. Price only \$1,800 each, on gasy terms.

J. HENBY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3. FOR SALE AT A BARGAÍN, ONE OR TWO LOTS On Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 25x160, \$1,000 each. J. HENRY BOFF, 14 Resper Block. TAR SALE—OFF. 14 Reaper Block.

TAR SALE—OFF. EXCHANGE—48 AND 74x125 FRET on Warren-av.; for sale at reduced figures, cash or part exchange. Call soon. 681 Warren-av.

TAR SALE—55x178 FRET ON PRAIRIE-AV., north of Twentieth-sal, at a low price on two orten years' time, it being the best residence property in the city. MENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-85.

TARS. SALE—NICE CONTAGE AND LANGUAGE. POR SALE-NICE COTTAGE AND LARGE LOT.
Will sell at a bargain if taken immediately. Inquire of owner at Field, Leiter & Co. 's, wholesale. J.
W. BROOKS.

W. BROOKS.

FOR SALE-100 FEET. SOUTH OF TWENTY.

Binth-st., on indiana av. and 100 feet on Madisonav., near Fifty-third-st., Hyde Park, at great bargains it taken at once. ULRICH & BARNES, Room 3, 85

Washington-st.

FOR SALE-HOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE AND OAKland, Kenwood, and Byde Park, bargains for cash,
ULRICH AND BARNES, Room 3, 85 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—FIVE, 10, OR 4 acres. The finest piece of property near Chicago. Improved with shade and fruit trees; surrounded by A No. 1 improvements; railroad depot building on the grounds. Fine drive sompleted to the centre of the city; within 6 miles of the City Hall. Will sell cheap on easy terms. No trade. Address 6 85, Tribuns office.

POR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, NEW TWO
Tetery houses 4 and 6 rooms and 50 feet bot for 8s
and \$1.000, near depot, school, &c., on easy month
payments. It will pay to call get particulars of T. C
ILLL, 4 Lakeside Suiding. HILL, 4 Lakeside Bullding.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; chespess property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train aireasty on. 18A BisOWN, 142 LaSalie-se. Boom 4. TOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD AND VICINITY next and substantial dwellings and good lots on easterns: houses to rent: lake water; 7 cents fare; frequent trains. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corne of Monroe and Market-sta.

of Monroe and Market-sta.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE GROVE LOT
105x185, four blocks north of Lincoln Park and nen
lake-shore drive, Lake View; for sale cheap on east terms, or to exchange for improved property. Addres
ADOLPHE VIESEE, Room 12, 160 Washington-st. TOB SALE-RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE I houses and lots. The finest suburb of Chicago. Prices and terms to suit anybody. Ten cents fare. J. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE 400 FER ACRE. 280-ACRE FARM, 1
The southeast of Willow Springs Station, on Aiton a Chicago Railroad, 17 miles from Court-House in Chicago, Cook Co., III, large 3-tory 11-room frame dwelling, good barns and granary, lasting water, good orchards, pleaty timber; farm all feaced and cross-fenced, splendid soil, and high and dry; \$2,500 down, balance 5 or 8 years.

The spring of the station is Hichiand County, III; good orchards, timber, water, and land; terms easy.

The BOYD, Heom 14, 146 Madison-st. T. B. BOYD, Hoom 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR BALE—CHEAP FARM LAND—I HAVE 347
Excres good prairle land on A., T. & S. F. R. R., 25
miles south of Topeks, Kanass will sell as \$5 per sere
cash, or one-half cash and oalance in one year with interest. Have also 153 acres within 4 miles of the abovenamed tract, as \$5 per acre, half cash and balance in
one year with interest at 10 per cent; title to all perfect; taxes paid up. Address JOHN CONOVER, Kanass City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED-A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT: A VERY fine horse and buggy to be given in part payment. Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED-A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCA-tion; a very fine horse and buggy to be taken as part payment. Address D 38, Tribune office.

LOST AND POUND. FOUND—CAME INTO THE INCLOSURE OF THE muberiber two cows; owner will send written description, and can have same by paying charges. Address A 25, Tribune office.

TOST WEDNESDAY LAST, ON TWENTY-SEC LONGS, or Michigan av., between Indiana av. an Twenteth st., a pecket-book containing a small sum of money, etc. Finder will be rewarded by leaving is 714 Michigan-av.

of money, etc. Finder will be rewarded by leaving is at 714 Michigan-av.

Lost—A GOLD SEAL, WITH A RED STONE, IN Lost of the N. MOLLER, No. 77 West Kinischet, where a reward will be paid.

Lost—AUG. 1, A LIGHT-RED COW; FOF OF ONE hors broken; only three tests. THOMAS WELCH, lades' entrance, corner Gordon and Halsted-sta., Unlost Stock-Yards.

Lost—Sunday Eventing, Lady's GOLD CHAIN, with gold enameled album attached. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to LEWIS' confectionery, corner Green and Madison-sts.

OST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. ANSWERS TO the name of "Tisy." A liberal reward will be paid for his return, at 201 south Clark-st.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN DOG. ANSWERS TO the name of "Tisy." A liberal reward will be paid for his return, at 201 south Clark-st.

OST—BLACK AND TAN DOG. ANSWERS TO the name of "Tisy." A liberal reward will be paid for returning it to 230 Warren-av.

ON REWARD—LOST. A SMALL BLACK AND DOG. ANSWERS TO the name of "A L. A. LYDSTON, 76 East Madison-st.

ON REWARD—STOLES—SATURDAY NIGHT,

son-si.

255 RRWARD-STOLEN-SATURDAY NIGHT,
DATO Aug. 5, in front of 135 East Madison-st., a

strawberry-roan mars, pony-size, about 14 hands high,
5 years old, blind in right eye; also square box-buggy,
painted black, and heavy buggy-harness, with new bridle and fly set. Above reward will be paid and no quations asked, by returning same to me. C. E. HOHLENS,
HODM 3, Ogden Building, or 215 South Paulina-st.

A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND pianoforic, patent double-bearing agraffe throughout, very fine tone, rosewood case, massive and clegant carved logs and tyre; an exceedingly fine instrument; list price, 8500; will sell for \$350; fully warranted. R. MARITIN, 154 State-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new planes and organs, we will offer on Monday Aug. 7, until sold, second-hand planes and organs as follows:

WANTED-TO BUY-SECOND HAND PIANO for cash; must be great bargain. Address B 63, Tribune office.

\$\Psi 75\$ WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN \$\Psi 75\$ good order, suitable for a learner. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

\$\Psi 190\$ WILL BUY A NEW SECOND-HAND 754 octave planoforte, with agrafic and all latest improvements. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

\$\Psi 190\$ PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OF FOR KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

OR SALE—VERY CHEAP ON ACCOUNT OF SICK-ness, furniture complete for housekeeping; 5 large arry rooms; rent, \$10; only three blocks from Lincoln Park gate. 368 Mohawk-st. Park gate. 308 Monave-se.

Parlor Furniture

Part a Franklu Sacrifice!

Buits of 7 Pieces. in Coverings of

Silk Brocadk!

PLUSH!

TERRY!

HAIR CLOLH!

SATIN, ETC.

PRICES—
\$40, \$50, \$60, \$78, \$86, \$100, \$150,
BEING PAR BELOW ACTUAL VALUE.
CHAMBER SUITS AND OTHER GOODS
EQUALLY LOW! NO REASONABLE OFFEB
REFUSED. B. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-A CHICAGO BOARD OF Trade membership. Address E 31, Tribune office PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$200 CAPITAL TO travel for the fall season in a very profitable business. Address 127 Forth Clark st. C E. H.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-AT ONCE-PARTIES TO take the States or countles of Michigan, Wisconsin, Billinois, and Jows. From \$10 to \$20 per day made. Positive proof given. Call and see it, or address GLMON WADE, 47 LasaBe-st., Room 3, Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED-SOMETHING NEW THIS MORTHING. Fast sales and large profits. RICHARDS LANUFACTURING CO., 98 Ashland Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. NITUATION WANTED-BY A BOOKKEEPER Tom the East, a permanent or temporary position: inderreands thoroughly all kinds of accounts, open ind closes books, &c.; no objection to leaving city; alary moderate. Address B St. Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF SO FAR bookkeeper, salesman, or collector, in the four business; will work for small wages; will take from \$50 to \$100 worth of flour a week and pay belance. B 28. Tribune office. Tribus office.

CITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKNeeper and stenographer is open to engagementa,
permanent or otherwise. Experience in London, Manchester, New York, &c., 1982 S. Usenceptionable city
reference. Cash security if required. E., Post-Office,
Chicanon.

TITUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—BY A good general workman (blank or printed). Salary loderate: ne objection to the country. Address OOKBINBER, 74 East Indians st. CITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, COFFEE Proaster, and spine-grinder, or as assistant augment of freman. Thoroughly understands his business. Best New York references, being five rears with last employer. Salary not so much an object as to get employed. Call or address for one week, D. MACDONOGH, 875 State-st.

Conchimen, Teamsters, etc.

Cituation wanted—By a Colored Man as
coseman; we reave exprisee. Call or address
174 Third-av.; good reference if required.

Cituation wanted—in a Private Family
as coachman or take care of horses, drive delivery
wagen, or anything; single man; good reference. B 43,
171 bune onde.

Miscellaneous. OITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR DRIVE A delivery warpen of any kind; is well posted and good reference. Address G. MILLER, M3 West Harrison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

CITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN WHO WILL

Work for board half of the time; best of reference. Inquire at 148 South Water-at.

OITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL WHO IS COMPEtent to cook, wash, and fron, in a private family, or to do general housework in a small family; can give reference. Call at 1575 Buttarfield-at.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS; one as cook, and the other for second work. Please call at 764 Indiana-av.

OITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Swede girls for second work or dining-room work, city or country. Please call at 14 Archor-av., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS COOK AND assist at washing; no objection to general housework; good baker. 22 Huron-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO Cook, wash, and fron, and do all the housework. Apply at 17 Lessing-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO Domestics

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work. Call Tuesday, at 40 Fry-st., in the rear.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR
general housework; good reference given. Call at
215 Twenty-sixth-st. on Tuesday or Wednesday. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do general housework in small family. 696 South Haisted-st.

Haistedes.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, washer, and ironer, or would go as laundress in a private family. Please cail or address for two days at 1645 South Dearborn st. near Twenty-fars.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENcral housework or second work: reference if reduired. Please cail for two days at 200 South Park-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do housework. Please call at 154 West Jack-SOL-44.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN
to do general bonsework in a private family; has a
girl of 13 who will work for board. 258 Calumet-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD, RELIA-ble girls for general housework. Apply at No. 365 Michigan-av.

Michigan-av.

Rousekeepers.

CITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A
lady of respectability and experience, Widower's
family preferred. Call or address 354 West Ohio-st. Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY DANISH WOMAN AS well barse. Se West Erie-st.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF
Sits-class female help, of all nationalities, can be
suited at MRS. S. LAPRISK'S, 384 West Madison-st. CITUATIONS WANTED—GREMAN, NORWEGIAN, Swedish, Scandinavian, also other nationalities, with setiafactory references, can be had at 74 East Adams-st, Mrs. BALKAM'S office. SITUATIONS WANTED-BAKER'S NORTHEAST-ern Female Employment offices; patronised by all first-class families and servants. 418 Wabash-av., and so State-st., corner Handolph. SUTUATION WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF SURVINION WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF SUPPLIED AS SU

TO BEST-HOUSES. TO RENT-HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, ON Indians-av., for two, three, or four months, or until the iss of May nart. A gentleman will rectal one room, and take breakfast and supper, if agreeable to party residing, inquire personally or by letter of Modison. When, No. 1143 Indiana-av., or No. 77 and 79 Modison.

TO BENT-AT ABOUT HALF PRICE, NOS. 215 I and 217 North State-st., containing 10 rooms, with all of the modern improvements. House No. 222 North LaSalle-st., three stories and basement, new, just fin-tshed. E. ANTHONI, No. 85 Dearbora-st. TO RENT-615 PER MONTH, NEW BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms, Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 386 Western-av. TO RENT-VERY CHRAP-A 10 BOOM DWELLWANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORD
Ing. No. 628 West Madison st., near Ashlanday. TO RENT-A NEW OCTASON FRONT, 845; TWOstory and basement brick, \$35; brick basement,
11-room house, \$57.50; b-room brick, \$30. House
have all conveniences; conveniently located, near
Lincoin Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. TO ERNT-HAVE SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES ON A South Side to rent to good parties low, on corner of Thirty-farst-st, and South Park-av.; Forest-av., near Thirty-secondst, we would grathed: all modern improvements. Call at 49 State-st, or 1281 Indians-av. JOHN COVERT.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. TO RENT-SINGLE OR EN SUITE-NICELY FURnished, cool siry, well-tighted rooms at 378 Statest.; transients taken. Mrs. FOTTER.

TO BENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSE KREPing corner van Buren and LaSalie-sta. laquire at
156 Fifth av., up-stairs.

TO RENT-944 MECHIGAN-AV.—UPPER PART OF
house, furnished. Will rent cheap to a good paying tenent; all modern improvements; good location.

TO RENT-ONLY 510, AND FURNITURE, FOR
ale cheap for cash, or on paymenta, five large, alty
rooms; everyshing complete for fonsekeeping; three
blocks west of Lincoln Fark. 338 Mohawk-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS-KINGSBURY
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS-KINGSBURY
Block, Room 30.

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-THE BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY for retail dry-goods store; just go up and look at it, on Thirty-fifth-st., between Indians and Prairie-avs.; only vacant store left; and ask in any of the store; what they think; rent made satisfactory; ne competition south of 'awenty-second-st. M 90, Tribune office.

omce.
TO RENT—STORE NO. 141 WEST HARRISON-ST.
Three-story and basement brick house No. 104 West
Randolph-st.
Five rooms in 744 State-st., \$10.
Five rooms more at \$10.
Inquire at \$0. 108 West Harrison-st.

TO BENT-THE LARGE TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment building, with vacant lot and barn, No. 341 Archer-av., well-suited for boarding-bone, saloon, grocery, or any respectable basiness; will be rented cheap to responsible party. Apply 33 South Water-st. Cheap to responsible party.

April 20 RENT-A NICE SALOON WITH FIXTURES

and dwelling at the new car barn cheap. Apply at

No. 1774 State and Thirty-ninth-sts. WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house on West or South Side by a responsible party; no children; rent sot to exceed \$50 a month.
Address B 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, ONE OR TWO
unfurnished robus on parlor floor, located between
Lake and Vas Buren, and Paulins and Throop-sta;
best references gives. Address & 64, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIRTLY OBTAIN-not material. Fee stret decree. Best elty references. Address G. R. BiMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ills. Divorces Quierry obrains sioca Chreago, in.
Dpatibility, etc. Legal everywhere. Affairits unfielent proof. Residence immeterial. Fee after decree.
R.S. MARVYN. Room 3, 85 Washington-si., Chicago.
Divorces Legal Ly and Quierry of facompatibility,
etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years
experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearboyn-si.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. MELCHERT, 203 WEST
Madison-st.—Machines sole on monthly payments,
rented, exchanged, and repaired.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLINGS RANGING
from \$25 to \$75 per month; for such we have frequent applications. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 155
LaSalie-st.

MACHINES, LATE IMPROVED, KRBRACING
every kind, for sale, to pay stowness, at one-third
usual price; money komed on machines. Private Loss
Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

DUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE D stored in fire-proof warehouse led West Monroe-st. Money selvanged to any amounts; lovest charges.

RELIABLE STORAGE FOR FLANG, FURNICHARD, CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 28 and so van Buren-st., near State. INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A PRIVATE TUTOR FOR A TAMILY of six children, ages from 6 to 19. Higher branches and languages required. Address P.O. Drawer 2011. Hockford, Ill.

WANTED—AN AMERICAT LADY PROPICIENT in music and Latin as governess in a family residing near Knoxville, Tenn. Call at 49 Ellis-ay. DERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN TEMPORARILY REgiding in the city desires to correspond with a lady
from 25 to 40, without children. Must be amiable, atfectiouste, fond or retired country life, and possess
some means to assist in impacting advertiser's proporty. Such a lady will find an hotbrable correspondent in
ARTHURIST. CLARK, P. U. 801 226. Chicago.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AS ASsistant bookkeeper and cashler, a young man is
to 21 years old; situation purmanent; salary moderate;
must be capable and have undoubted reforences. Adary wanted.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO LEARN the drug business. Apply 171 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY, with one or two hundred deliars cash in hand. To such a one a position that will make some money is offered. Address B 72, Tribune office. offered. Address B 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A MAN THAT CAN LOAN me from \$5,000 to \$9,000 and keep my books, or make himself generally useful in my business; for such a man I will give him security for his money and a good salary. Address H 25, Tribune office. WANTED—A BOOKREEPER WHO THOROUGH-ity understands his business, is willing to work hard, and one who can fursish undoubted references, will pay \$75 per month after first month. Address A S, Tribune office. WANTED-A BETAIL CLOTHING SALESMAN Inquire at 54 and 36 Madison-st. CHILDS &

WANTED - NICE, WELL-DRESSED CARPEN-ters, painters, masons, sash and door makers, lathers, and teams; sice home. MEARS, 47 Reaper Block. WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE-BLACKSMITH:
Work on repairing and new work. Also, a boy
that works at painting. 200 Bast Washington-st. AL
S. MILLAR. S. MILLAR.

WANTED—CUTTERS TO GO IN THE COUNTRY,
Apply at 1 o'clock p. m. to f. T. FISHBUN, with
Clement, Morton & Co.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGESMITS
at SQ and 304 Wabash-av. PENNOYER & CO. WANTED-A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. 260

Conchinen, Teninsters, etc.

WANTED-MAN AND WIFE, MAN AS COACHman and gardener, wife as cook; must be well
recommended, situation permanent. Address G 96. WANTED-5 SAW-MILL HANDS; GO TO-DAY; call carly; 300 railroad and farm hands; 10 coalminers. Free fars. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED-LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, GRAVel and Market-sts.

WANTED-TABORERS FOR RAILROADS, GRAVel and Market-sts.

WANTED-LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, GRAVel are All leave to-day. 380 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS
and Michigan; 20 quarrymen for Wisconsin, \$1.56
to \$1.75 per day, saw-mill and farm bands; free fare.
A. G. BinG & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs. WANTED-COAL MINERS SO COAL MINERS can get work at Minonk Ill. Inquire at 134 La-

WANTED RELIABLE MEN, WITH OR WITH OUT OF WAITH BOX 2471, St. Louis, Mo. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING walesman who is acquainted with the dry goods trade in Central and Southers illinois, to carry ampler for a first-class Western cassimere mill. Address, with references, J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill. ty, III.

WANTED - ANY PERSON CAN MAKE \$500 A
mouth selling our letter-copying book. Any one
that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water
used, Sead etamp for circular. EXCELSION COMPANY, 17 Tribune Building, Chicago.

WANTED - A FEW SMART SALESMEN TO SELL
goods in town. Call at 145 Clark st. Room 50.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5.000
Utrial packages, worth 31 each, to 5.000 men who
wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business
in the United States. We guarantee live men 570 per
week during the year. Asdress RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOLD—LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND
sell to the grocery trade in every State a new invention; caclusive territory given: circulars sent free.
Sample by mail, 30 cents. Call or address 35 East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take elevator.

WANTED—70 UNG MAN TO SELL NEW A STICLE
to wholesale clothing houses; wages or commission. Address 67 3. Tribane office.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MAN TO ATdress H 13. Tribune office. Rosm 2.

WANTED—TO SELL A BUSINESS IN A NEW line of goods. Sales guaranteed. \$100 per day, 200 per cent profit. Will trust a good man of business talent the whole amount saked; take 10 per cent of sales till all is paid. Address Box 1512, Pittsburg, Pa. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN FOIl chores. Apply at ATHERTON HOUSE, 97

WANTED-CANVASSERS AND STREET-MEN TO acid campaign bedges, photographs of the candidates, and other fast selling articles; 55 to \$15 a day, gure, Circulars free, C. H. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WITH REFERENCES, to do general housework in small family in sub-urban village is miles out. Call sikes of in the morning at 70 South Green st.

WANTED—A STRADY GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-RISS, corner Firty-fourth-st. and Stewart-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-RISS, corner Firty-fourth-st. and Stewart-av. WANTED GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSe work in a boarding house. Apply at 1000 Ma WANTED—A GOOD STRADY GIRL FOR GENERAson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRADY GIRL FOR GENERAsouth Lincoln-st. No small obliders.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WATTER GIRLS
at the Maniton House, corner kin sie and Markedste, this moraling.

WANTED—A GOOD GTRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork: German or Scandinavian preferred. Inquire
at 1016 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH. IRON, OR
day chamber work, in Bryant Block, corner of
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WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
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Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engement of John Dillon. "The Victims" and "The

Expesition Building-Crystal Garden TUESDAY. AUGUST 8, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 98%c. The official prognostications indicate that

the thermometer will have an upward tendency in this region to-day. Yesterday was a very unfavorable day for the St. Louis ticket. There was altogether too

much of Mr. HENDRICKS reconstruction record, and the recent political history of several Southern States was made a deal too prom inent to win Northern voters to the Confed-The harrowing details of a most melan

choly tragedy, which occurred in this city yesterday, will be found in our columns this morning. The peculiar circumstances which preceded and led up to the fatal and the prominent position of the parties engaged, combine to make the tragedy one of the most remarkable in the history of Chicago. At the present writing, when the accounts of the killing of Mr. HANFORD are various and conflicting comment would be out of place pending the

An interesting budget of Indian news comes by way of Bismarck, D. T. The ex-act location of the hostile Indians, now estimated at 8,000, is a matter of some uncer ainty, though Gens. CROOK and TERRY are on that the main body of Sir-TING BULL's forces is still near the source of the Little Big Horn. It is evident that no attack will be made until a junction i affected between Crook and TERRY, both of whom are meeting with difficulties on their march by reason of the scarcity of forage, the Indians having burned the grass over a large extent of country.

The probability of such a desertion of national legislators as shall leave the House without a quorum is already recognized in ington. Applications for leave of abgive a refusal to all applicants, but there are so many members who are worn out and sick that it is impossible to prevent absences without leave. Moderate Democrats like Senator BAYARD and Mr. MORRISON are getting intensely disgusted with the business, and allusions not altogether complimentary to RANDALL's manipulation of the House half of the appropriation dead-locks are becoming daily more numerous and emphatic.

The very excellent suggestion is made by Mayor Heath to the Common Council, that, in order to make a general and uniform reduction of salaries among the city officers and employes, it would be well to pass a resolution making a proportionate reduction in the salaries not affected by the recent ordinance, conditioned, of course, upon the consent and co-operation of those officers whose pay would be reduced by the resolution. The Mayor is confident that every officer will submit to this reduction as a matter of justice and fairness, as well as for the sake of effecting a further saving in the municipal expenditures. As the case now stands, the cutting down of salaries has only extended to the subordinate officers and ap-pointees, leaving untouched many who could not be reached by ordinance, and who, in complying with the suggestion of Mayor HEATH, will voluntarily consent to do their share toward carrying out the general policy

Senator EDMUNDS, in his speech yesterday upon Mr. Morron's resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message and ompanying papers relating to the Ham-g massacre, warmly supported the measure, and with great force contended that this and every other document affecting the welfare of the people was and ought to be an electioneering document, to be spread broad-cast for information. He touched upon the questionably belongs—upon the old slave-acy and their Northern Democratic allies of the stripe of HENDRICES, who as a United States Senator voted against all the constitutional amendments affecting the rights of the colored people, and TILDEN, who at the Democratic Convention of 1864 was found in the ranks of the peace-at-anyprice Democracy. Senator Logan also took a prominent part in the debate.

yesterday, except wheat, and the leading cereals were easier. Mess pork closed 7½c per brl lower, at \$18.70 for August and \$18.75@ 18.77 for September. Lard closed 21@5c per 100 ms lower, at \$11.22 cash and \$11.30 for September. Meats were firm, at 7% for boxed shoulders, 9% for do short ribs, and 10½c for do short clears. Lake freights were active, at 1½c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10½per gallon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed 1@1½c lower, at \$21.10½per gallon. at 88 for August and 95 fc for September. the Bill Allen people, kick the greenback Corn closed 10 c lower, at 45 fc each and party overboard, and shout for "Tilden

45 to for September. Oats were to lower, but closed firm, at 30 c for August and 30 c for September. Rye was dull, at 55c. Barley was stronger, closing at 74c bid for Septem ber. Hogs were quiet, and closed easy, a \$6.25@6.60 for poor to prime. Cattle were dull and weak, at about to decline. Sheep were steady, at \$2.50@4.75. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.00 in green backs at the close.

Gen. HARRISON vesterday signified his acceptance of the Republican nomination for Governor, tendered him by the State Central Committee, upon whom devolved the duty of filling the vacancy caused by the declina-tion of Mr. ORTH. This will be glad news to Republicans in general, and especially to those in Indiana, who will hail Gen. HARerson as a leader well fitted to take the front in the present important and exciting struggle. The Democrats, having given up every expectation of carrying Ohio in October rest all their hopes upon Indiana, and will make that State the chief battle-ground of the Presidential campaign. To lose Indiana would be to abandon all hope of electing THERN in November, while if Indiana can be carried as an offset to Ohio, the case is not so bad. The withdrawal of Mr. ORTH and the substitution of Gen. HARRISON, & man of unbounded popularity in his State, will call out the entire Republican vote, and in all probability insure the success of the ticket.

The scorching heat of an August sun and temperature of 95 in the shade, together with one of the most furious parliamentary contests of the session, brought about a state of things yesterday in the House which was literally red-hot. A scheme of despicable partisan meanness was sprung in the shape of a proposition to so amend the rules as to permit the various favestigating Committees o submit their reports at any time during the session, the object being to afford the Confederate mud-slingers a chance to dump their loads of distorted scandal on the very last day of the session, to be industriously distributed through the country in the shape of campaign literature, without any opening for minority reports or debate. The Speaker pro tem. lent all the aid that was possible through grossly unfair and unjustifiable rulings, and it was only by means of the most skillful and stubborn use of parliamentary tactics that the Republican minority were able to frustrate the plot. They finally forced their opponents to agree that a notice of for ty-eight hours shall be given to the minority previous to the presentation of majority re-

HENDRICKS' ACCEPTANCE We have not previously spoken of the letter of Gov. HENDRICKS accepting the Democratic nomination, because there is really nothing in the letter that calls for any comment. The gentleman writes a halfcolumn of very weak twaddle, such as one night have cut from the pages of any one of hundred local newspapers in Indiana.
The letter is purely formal,—sentences meaning anything or nothing thrown together to fill up the requirement which custom de-mands of a candidate. He carefully tells the Committee that he accepts the nomination, and pledges himself to abide by the result of the election. Having got this off his mind, he says that he would not have accepted the nomination had he not heartily indorsed the platform, and therefore he pro seeds unequivocally to declare that he agree "in the principles, approves the policies, and sympathizes with the purposes" of the St. Louis platform. That platform means hard money and specie payments; therefore HENDRICKS means hard money and specie

It has been but a few weeks since Mr. HENDRICKS took position on another platform,—one written by himself for his own candidacy, -and that was the platform of the Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, which sent delegates to St. Louis to have Mr. HENDRICKS nominated for the Presidency. That platform was not for hard money and specie payments; it was not for a metallic standard of values; it was for paper money of the most irredeemable character, to be issued to the most illimitable exent. That platform was intended to be the opposite of TILDEN'S. It presented HEN-DRICKS and rags, against TILDEN and hard money. We have looked through Mr. HEN-DRICKS' letter in vain for an exposition of his platform of May. He ignores it. Bought with the nomination for Vice-President, he repudiates his own repudiation, and swallows TILDEN and gold with remarkable facility. Separated from the party and policy of ragmoney, Hendricks has no standing. On a hard-money platform he is as much at home as he would be at a festival of Union sol-

given up. His own Indiana platform on which he went to St. Louis asked his nomination for the Presidency because of his well-known hostility to specie payments and his advocacy of rag money.

1. In the Indianapolis platform Mr. HEN-DRICKS demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the circulation of the National Banks,-those institutions which, according to the Western Democracy, arepaid \$20,000,000 annually in gold for furnishing bank-notes.

2. In the HENDRICKS platform these \$350. 000,000 of National Bank notes were to be replaced by an additional issue of greenback legal-tender notes. 3. That this whole volume of \$800,000,-

000 of legal-tender paper should be forever irredeemable, except in an interconvertible bond bearing 3.65 per cent interest,-the interest and principal of the bond payable in

4. That these notes should be issued in such amounts as may be demanded by the wants of legitimate trade, and be part of a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation! Another feature for which the HENDRICKS platforms in Indiana have been distinguished for several years is, that the greenbacks should be applied to the payment of the principal of all that portion of the public debt where pay-This was Mr. HENDRICKS' platform, and it was this which gave him a political standing with certain classes of Democrats, and on which he rested all his hopes for the Presidency. Bearing this platform, his name was presen ed to the St. Louis Convention by that Princ of Repudiators, the rag-baby champion, Dan Voornees. The Convention, by an overwhelming vote, discarded HENDRICES and his anti-bank-inflation - 3.65-bond and repudiationplatform. They then offered him the nomination for Vice-President if he would repudiate his own platform; de-clare himself for hard money specie payments, no inflation, no more rag money, no interference with the banks or bank-note circulation, denounce

and Reform." He accepted the bribe. If ne could not have the nomination for President with a rag-baby platform, he would accept a nomination for Vice-President on the he hard-money platform. In his letter he gnores his own past record; he deserts the riends who have supported him, and the only persons who have ever supported him; has gone over to the "bullionists" and the bank cashiers"; has sold himself to the piutocracy," and left the Greenback party

eeping for its favorite son! There has not been a Democratic platform dopted in Indiana for many years, nor by any of the political friends of HENDRICKS. which has not denounced the "payment of 20,000,000 annually to the Banks," and which has not demanded that "this money be saved" by the issue of greenbacks in place of bank notes. Mr. HENDRICKS, repudiates this favorite policy of the only olitical friends he ever had, and hopes that they will follow him in the support of TIL-DEN and hard money, TILDEN and specie payments. In all his letter he has never a word of remembrance to the friends and the policies with which his name has alone been dentified, and to which he owes the only colitical standing he has enjoyed.

It is true that he says a word in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act : but he had already discounted this by his letter to the Indiana member of Congress, asking that repeal on the ground that "it would elect the State ticket and carry the Indianapolis district." That was, in his estimation, a prowning reason for repealing the pledge of the national faith. We leave Mr. HENDRICKS o the care of his cheated, swindled friends the Greenhackers, whom he has betraved and sold out, but who will nevertheless take their rengeance at the polls

STATE INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

We publish in our commercial columns a vigorous protest against the State inspection grain in this city. The writer is one of the heaviest of our grain shippers; and it is understood that substantially the same course will be adopted by others. He gives notice to the Chief Inspector that hereafter he (the shipper) intends to perform his own inspecion, and will not be responsible, or pay for any such service by the State officers, unless when specifically ordering the same.

This movement is made by shippers rrain from this city who claim that they are not fairly used by the men who inspect their rrain under State authority. Many of the grain receivers also profess to be very much issatisfied with the State inspection; and both classes of operators grow more discontented as time wears on. The feeling is gaining ground that the State system is inurious to the best interests of the city, as well as to particular individuals, and that it ought to be abolished.

The question of damage, and the extent such damage, in any particular case, is, f course, a subject for argument; and But there is a broad view of the whole matter which is not open to any other than feeble objection. That view is based upon recognition of the undoubted right o every man to control his own property, and absence of any constitutional power or the part of a State to inspect such property for other than sanitary purposes.

The State of Illinois has assumed not only

inspect the grain which passes through Chicago, but to sit in judgment upon it in such a way as to largely determine the price at which that grain shall be sold. It de clares, through its appointed officers, that a parcel of wheat shall be classed or graded as rejected when in the opinion of its sells at 17 cents per bushel more than rejected. In like manner it declares that a given parcel of corn is No. 2, when in the opinion of the buyer that corn is no better than rejected. And these decisions are made not only on the property of the citizens of this State, but on grain owned by parties in Minnesota, in Massachusetts, in New York, England, or France. It is true that the State Government has provided for an appeal from the decision of its immediate servants; but this very plan for appeal is open to the same radical objection—that the State has no business to interfere in the matter, except when itself appealed to by either th buyer or the seller of the property against attempted wrong by the other party. Any thing beyond this is a species of paternal in terference which a less enlightened people would characterize as despotism.

There is no reason to doubt that the own ers of the grain that passes through this city have the constitutional right to ignore the State inspection of their property either into store or out of store, if they so elect and that, too, either as individuals or in unison. If the trade choose to submit to the grading of grain by the State, the system will probably be continued; but the yielding of a thousand to the ruling does not abolish the right of an individual, whatever the advocates of paternalism in the government of sane men may say to the

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM-HAYES AND TIL-

DEN.
The Republican National Convention adopted an emphatic resolution upon the subject of a general reform of the civil serrice, and especially condemned the policy that has become almost the law of having the whole appointing power exercised by Senators and Representatives in Congress. Gen. Haves, in his letter accepting the nomination, reiterated this condemnation of the great evil which has grown up in the Government, and in his letter further expressed

The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity, and idelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. This system destroys the independence of the separate despartments of the Government. "It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity." It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It oostructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete; we should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established by custom; they neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service: they meant that public officers should be secure in his tenure as iong as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the Administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

That he might be free when he entered upon the office to act fearlessly and independently, and under no official obligations to individuals, he announced that if elected. The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capaci

to individuals, he announced that if elected President he should not be a candidate for re-election. Otherwise he could not begin and carry out the reformation of the civil service, and restore it to the high rank of usefulness and integrity which it enjoyed for dents. Here was a frank and deliberate ledication of his Presidency to the accom-

lishment of this much-needed reform. What has Mr. Tranger to say on point? He denounces corruption of the the civil service during Republican rule, ignoring the fact that the system was corrupted more than forty years ago, and was first perverted by the Democratic party from its original constitutional establishment. Mr. Tilden, however, despairs of the possi-

bility of reform, saying:

While much might be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election.

The President can do nothing in the way of amending the Constitution, and there is no likelihood that members of Congress will ever voluntarily make the President independent in office, and thus deprive themselves of the appointing power. Mr. Tilden is not the man to sacrifice his own hopes and mbition by personally disqualifying himself for re-election, and then as an inde-pendent and fearless Executive working the reform to a successful accomplishment, That would be brave, patriotic, and self-sacrificing, but that would not be Mr. TILDEN. He gives notice then that there need be no "delusive expectations" of any reform of the civil service under his administration, nor until the Constitution is smended, and that amendment he knows cannot be made, except by a moral revolution, during his life time. The most Mr. TILDEN can do or promise is set forth in the following:

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientions fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must must not be secrificed to the neufront lic interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbents. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil-service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

He proposes to begin the reform of the civil services by a case and disciplination of all the civil services by a case and disciplination of all the civil services by a case and disciplination of all the civil services by a case and disciplination of all the civil services by a case and disciplination of all the civil services by a case and disciplination of all the civil services by a case and disciplination of all the civil services by a case and disciplination of a little civil services by a case and disciplination of a little civil services are civil services and civil services are civil services and civil services are civil services and civil services are civil services as a civil services are civil services as a civil service and civil services are civil services as a civil services are civil services and civil services are civil services are civil services are civil services are civil services and civil services are civil services and civil services are civil services are civil services and civil services are civil services ar

civil service by a general dismissal of all the men appointed to office by the Republican party. This he will do with "consciention fidelity." Having thus elevated the standard of selection, he will proceed to root out all incompetent and unfaithful persons. How is he to do this? He admits he cannot disregard the Congressional claim to the appointing power; he admits it is vain to expect that that abuse can rectify itself. How, then, is he to reform the service when he is deprived of the appointing power, and at the same time dependent on the will of Congress to carry on the service? Literally his reform must begin and end by the whole sale dismissal of Republicans, and the appointment, through members of Con-gress, of Democrats in their places. Mr. Tilden refers to his great labors as a Reformer in the State of New York. That reform is a miserable sham (As Executive of New York, he has employed the criminal and civil process of the Courts, the power to remove and appoint, the power to

dency. That is all he has accomplished, that is all he intended to accomplish, by his " Re form "in the State Government. Support of his candidacy is reform; opposition to him Compare these two expressions of opinio and purpose by the two candidates for the Presidency, and who can doubt that the man

approve or reject laws, the power to make or

withhold payments from the Treasury, and

all other powers, to compel men to serve him

personally in his candidacy for the Presi-

through the election of Gen. HAYES? MR HENDRICKS ON CIVIL-SERVICE DE

who looks for reform can alone expect it

Perhaps the coolest political utterance of the dog-days may be found in the following extract from Mr. HENDRICKS' letter of accep

In the reform of our civil service, I most heart In the reform of our civil service, I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal, but ought to be awarded for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has diagraced the Administration of the last eight years.

Such a sentiment would be incongruous enough coming from the lips of any Demo-cratic politician, but, coming as it does from an Indiana Democrat, and, of all Indiana Democrats, from HENDRICKS himself, it is utterly preposterous, if not actually intended as a joke. Probably the Indiana Democrats are the fiercest partisans and the most persistent spoils'-hunters in the entire land, and HENDRICKS has for years been their apostle, their spokesman, and their main hope. If the Democratic party, and especially that portion of it which finds a local habitation n Indiana, thought for a single moment that HENDRICKS meant what he says in the extract above, and will use his influence in that direction if elected, they would no more support or vote for him than they would cut off their dear right hands. Nay, if the Indiana Democrats did not feel assured that HENDRICKS has already a pledge from TILDEN of a large share of the public patronage to be divided among his Indiana brethren, they would not lift a finger to carry the State. Anybody who is at all familiar with the character, traditions, and purposes of the Indiana Democrats will concur fully in this statement of the case.

Examining Mr. HENDRICKS' assertion on its merits, we would like to ask him who it -was inaugurated the "remorseless proscription for political opinions" which he now hypocritically laments. Did not Jackson invent and promulgate the political motto of the Democratic party, "To the victors belong the spoils"? He is universally recognized as the parent and sponsor of the "spoils system," and the Democrats maintained it steadfastly as long as they were in power. During eight years of Jackson's Administration, during four years of Van Bunen, during nearly four years of John Tyles, during four years of Polk, during four years of Piebce, and four years of Buchanan,—twentyeight years in all,—how many Whigs or Republicans were appointed to the Federal offices? We challenge Mr. HENDRICKS to name twenty-eight instances, or one a year for all that time, among all the Federal appointments. We have never heard of a single case in which a Democratic Administration appointed a political opponent to office.
Was this "cruel and remorseless proscription

for political opinions," or was it not? Take the State and local Governments in this country which are now under the control of the Democratic party, and how many Republicans are holding offices over which Democratic Governors, Legislatures, Mayors, or Common Councils, have the power of appointment and removal? How many Republicans not elected by the people are there in office in the fourteen Southern States, and the cities thereof, which have passed into the hands of the Confederates? How many Republicans has the present Demogratic House of Representatives apNot one-not a single one in all these cases. The Democratic House went so far, in fact, as to remove experienced and capable employes, one-armed and one-legged soldiers, who were wounded while fighting for the Union, simply because they were Republicans, and in order to make vacancies for the Confederates, with whom their places were

How is it in Indiana, over the political destinies of which Mr. HENDRICES presides? Has he appointed any Republicans to office during the four years he has been Governor? Wouldn't he have had a buzzing about his ears if he had ever dreamt of such a thing? Didn't Democrats of Indianapolis, when they secured control of the Municipal Government. and under the very nose of Mr. HENDRICKS. and probably with his approval, remove even the Republican policemen and fill their places with Democrats? And didn't Mr. HENDRICKS sit quietly in the Executive Mansion while these Democratic policemen were murdering negro voters? Come, come, Mr. HENDRICKS: a pretense of reforming the public service is simply ludicrous when you utter it. If the people of this country are blind enough to intrust the Government into your hands and Mr. TILDEN's, you know very well that the slaughter of Republican office-holders, without any regard to their experience or capability, will be more complete than the massacre of Custer and his troops. There will not be even a Crow Indian scout left to tall the tale.

The greenback lunatics of Indiana have prepared a political feast which has hardly ever had an equal in the politics the country. The man LANDERS is the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district. He is the man who wants national 'money" to consist of mere pieces of paper stamped "This is one dollar," the same one issued to be forever thereafter money, and legal-tender redeemable at no time and place A wing of the paper-money party, not content with LANDERS, and thinking that he is too sane to properly represent the party, has nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, also of Indianapolis, for Congress, to compete with LANDERS. It is universally conceded that BUCHANAN has no rival in the blank idiocy of his financial doctrine, except, perhaps, Lanpens; and it is equally admitted that Lanpers stands without a peer, outside of an asylum, unless it be Buchanan. These mon are properly and wisely located in the same district, and are to compete for the same seat in Congress. The campaign is to last until the middle of October, and any one parious to see how lunatics carry on politic as only to go to Indianapolis before the election. We may assume, however, that the intelligent people of the district will take care to be represented by some other kind of person.

MULLETT is simply irrepressible. It has een supposed for a year or more that he as dead, and lo! he liveth,—not only liveth, but kicketh. He turns up like a bad penny, a very bad penny,-worse than a bogue ickel. He says he has an indorsement from thirty-two Senators, two of whom are Demo lifficulty in getting the signatures of all th Democrats in Congress to his petition for his storation to the office of Government Architect. -for it would be one of the worst thing that could happen for the Republican party It was this same man MULLETT who has at forded the Democratic press all its op ortunity for denouncing the extrava gant cost of public buildings under Gen. GRANT'S Administration. Restore him to the position from which Secretary Brisrow kicked him out after a ately recommence his old practice of increas ing the cost of public buildings, running up bills for extras, etc. It is just for this purpose he wants to get back. He is another COCHRANE, -and the people of Chicago and Cook County know what that means. Secretary Morrill should not harbor for a moment the slightest intention of letting Mur-

LETT in again. In Ohio there are two ci-devant Republicans who are too pure and upright to support the Republican Presidential nominees. They are "TILDEN and Reform." The Cincinnat

Commercial thus alludes to them:

There is Jim Ashiler; the smell of Republican corruption is rank in his nostriis. Jim has got religion, and is for Tilden and Reform. It would be a pity to disturb Jim's record, on which the dust of oblivion had begun to fail, but we suppose there are Republicans in and about Toledo just malicious enough to do it. Then there is Join T. Dewerse, who, we observe, has been showing up the corruptions and shortcomings of the Republican party to the Democracy of the Sixth Ward in Cleveland. Yes, we remember John. He was at St. Louis, doing his level best, in connection with John Kelly, to beat Tilden was about as low as it was possible for a man's to be. Like the Enquirer, he predict ed an era of unparalleled profligacy, extravagance, and corruption should Tilden we see such Reformers as Dewerses are very nice and particular. They cannot stand even the taint of corruption. To be sure, when Dewerse represented the Raleigh District in Congress as an Ohiocarpet-bagger squatted in North Carolina, he was accused of speculating in Cadetahips, and to avoid an investigation and expulsion, he resigned. And now John is for Tilden and Reform! Yes, yes; we remember John. Commercial three alludes to them .

When AHMED-BOU-MERZAN, a young Arab Sheik, went into the Oasis of Feriana to marry the daughter of the Cadi, the latter withdrew his consent, formerly given, and bade the young Sheik to get himself beyond the confines of the camp, yea, even beyond the smell of the flowers that perfumed the air, or he would bounce him. But Master Merzan drew his sword and, calling on his attendants to follow, filled the air with the lamentations of the Cadi's troops, and made off with the girl. Thirty-two warriors of Feriana were killed, and now the Cadi, who unhappily was spared, is in pursuit of the eloping couple with 600 cavallers.

For the information of those who have been misled into the belief that Congress never made silver a legal-tender except as subsidiary coin in payment of small debts of \$5 or under, we quot from the act of Congress of April 2, 1792, en-titled "An act establishing a Mint and regulat-ing the coins of the United States," the foilow-

ing:
SEC. 16. That all gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at and issued from the said Mint shall be a LAWPUL TENDER in all payments whatsoever, those of full weight according to their respective values hereinbefore declared and those of less than full weight at values proportioned to their respective weights.

There were four TILDEN and HENDRICKS daily papers in this city until recently, viz.: The Chicago Times, Chicago Union (German), Chicago Courier, and Evening Telegraph. The Union died a fortnight ago. The Telegraph gave up the ghost last Saturday. Both were doing well until in an evil hour they were committed to the support of Shammy and Humbug, when they were smitten with mildew and died. The Times and the Courier still exist, but both exhibit symptoms of dissolution,—the former of ts support of Shammy and Humbug, and the atter of its interest in mundane matters.

The Merrick train on the Southern Railroad (Long Island) caught up with two women on a trestle bridge the other day. The dames dropped through and hung to the ties, and the train took the hat off the head of one, and the ther wouldn't have missed it for \$7.

The women of ABDUL-AZIZ set up a job on Democratic House of Representatives ap-the favorite, and so arranged a huge mirror pointed to the positions at its command? over her divan that the least jar would bring it

down on her. The plot was discovered, and the infuriated Sultan fired out the jealous Circas-sians and lavished presents on the rescued Sul-

A New York woman carrying medicine to her sick husband was killed by the falling of a rotten telegraph-pole. It is said the pole had been condemned, but there are plenty of others on which to hang the section-boss who failed to re-

The Telegraph died on Saturday and the Mail ombat. It has appropriated the spoils of its defunct enemy, having captured the Telegraph's 5,000 subscribers, and will serve them at 3 cents The writer of a letter entitled "Bread of Blood," and signed "Twenty Years Ago," printed July 29, will please communicate with

the managing-editor of THE TRIBUNE A Wisconsin editor offers to take pay for his paper when TILDEN and HENDRICKS are elected. "No TILDEN, no pay." It was on that basis that TILDEN was nominated.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman affirms the rumo that TILDEN is to take consolation unto him-self, and says she is from Kentucky and her

Several papers through the country are forfeiting their right to use the mails. They are ublishing the "Life and Adventures of Vic The Louisville Sunday Argus (Dem.) hints to

Mr. TILDEN "that papers with limited circula-Ex-Judge Pirchen, of New Jersey, filled himself full of water with suicidal intent at Long

Judge Johnson, of New York, has refused an njunction restraining the completion of the East River bridge.

Will the St. Louis Globe-Democrat support PAT DYER for Governor of Missouri?

All the other States are now watching Colo-

rado to see how her bustle sets. A Western Missouri paper heads its St. Louis etter "Suburban Gossip."

PERSONAL.

John Franzen, born on the Rhine in 1790, whose He was at Moscow and Leipsic. Prof. Whitney, of Yale College, has in course of

preparation an English grammar for schools, which it is hoped will redeem this branch of study from the disrepute into which it has fallen. Desiring to pay a compliment to our able con-temporary, the Times, of London, we observe that

t always contains some interesting matter when there is room to spare for so frivolous a thing. Not less incongruous than the company assembled at Frank Leslie's summer-residence is that which gathered at the house of Joseph S. Spinney, Martha's Vineyard, on Sunday, when Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, and "Pighting Jo" Hooker sat down at the same table. Prof. Karl Simrock, one of the cons

His most important works were translations of the Nibelungen Lied, of the Scandinavian Edda, and of Shakspeare, while the romance, the mythology, and the history of Rhineland were the study and the delight of his life. Ground was broken last Wednesday for the church to be erected at Garden City, L. I., in memory of the late A. T. Stewart. Judge Hilton

made an address appropriate to the occasion, re-ferring to Mr. Stewart as one who held to a firm and unshaken belief in the great doctrines of Christianity, while rejecting the distinctive fearesamaking and dwelling of the control of the contr tures of sectamanism.

In conversation with his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Deems, last week, Commodore Vanderbilt spoke of a certain wide and comprehensive scheme of beneficence connected with the well-being of work-ingmen, the details of which are not to be made

nigmen, the details of which are not to be made public until after his death. The Commodore has frequently of late spoken freely of his spiritual condition, expressing the hope that he is worthy to be called a Christian. that our Minister to England, Mr. Edwards Pierre that our Minister to England, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, changed his name, many years ago, from
Joshua Monson to the one he now bears. We believe the statement to be erroneous; for if Mr.
Pierrepont had made the change referred to he
could have no motive for desiring to connect the
New England Pierreponts with the noble English
family, which, it was shown in the correspondence
of the fraudulent medium Flint, he was very anxious to accomplish.

ious to accomplish.

Miss Laura C. Redden, the deaf mute who, under Miss Laura C. Redden, the deaf mute who, under the nom de plume of "Howard Glyndon," has ob-tained some celebrity as a newspaper correspond-ent, is shortly to be married, as noticed in The TRIBUXE of yesterday. It is not generally known that Miss Redden is one of the very few deaf mutes who, at the expense of almost inconceivable exertion, has learned to use her voice in addressing her friends. She cannot, of course, speak plain but those who are accustomed to her methods articulation experience little difficulty in under the difficulty in under

Lieut. Rudio, of the United States Army, is one of three conspirators who attempted in 1858 to take the life of Napoleon III. by throwing handgrenades into his carriage. The companions of Rudio were executed, being convieted, it is said, on evidence furnished by him, which was at the same time the means of saving his life. He has ame time the means of saving his life. He has lately come into prominence in connection with the Indian war on our Western plains, having been separated from his command for three days at the

separated from his command for three days at the imminent peril of his life, as related in the newspapers not long ago.

The young ladies at Saratoga this summer have invented a new style of walking, which the ribald correspondents have been pleased to call "the chicken-step." It promises to surpass in grotesqueness the famous Grecian bend. Any of the Western women who feel disposed to try it are advised first to purchase a feather-bed. Standing firmly in the middle of the mattrass rise gracefully on the in the middle of the mattras, rise gracefully on the toes, and incline the body forward at an angle of 45 degrees. If locomotion in this position is found to be possible, the novice may consider herself qualified to exhibit in public.

A blind Swiss girl, who is an adept at fine nee-A blind Swiss girl, who is an adept at fine nee-dlework, recently sent to the Emperor of Germany a table-cover exquisitely worked with her own hands, and to avoid the appearance of having sent the present in expectation of getting something in-return, she omitted her address and simply signed herself. "A Blind Girl in Switzerland." The old monarch was so pleased with the gift and the man-ner of sending it that he caused the German Minis-ter in Switzerland to ascertain the girl's name and address, whereupon he sent her a valuable brooch and an autograph letter of thanks.

umbing and gasfitting. imp stores....

address, whereupon he sent her a valuable brooch and an autograph letter of thanks.

\*\*Palmer House\*\*—The Hon. W. K. Murphy, State Senator, Pickneyville, Ill.; the Hon. S. T. Thornton, Cincinnati; the Hon. W. K. Davidson, Conmorsville; the Hon. B. T. Bergan, Jacksonville; the Hon. J. M. Bush, Pike; the Hon. J. B. Mann, Danville; J. L. Shea, Georgia; C. D. Metzler, Galveston, Texas; Theodore P. Thorn, Philadelphia; W. A. Webb, Tennessee; S. Rich, Washington; Gen. W. P. Carlin, U. S. A.; Garton Perot, Lille, France; B. B. Stilles, Colorado; Charles Ballin, Denver; William Wallace, Omaha; W. C. Smith, St. Joseph. Mo. .... Grand Pacific—The Hon. Peter White, Marquette; M. V. Smith, St. Louis; Charles Ridgeley, Springseld; J. M. Osborn, Toledo; L. M. Cuthbert, United States Geological Survey; Lucien Rault, Paris; H. T. Sharp, Atlantic, Ia.; S. A. Smith, St. Louis; C. R. Cox, Quincy; W. M. and F. M. Quada, Sydney, N. S. W.; J. J. Safely, Iowa; George Tonsily, Indianapolis... Tremont House—L. A. Clapp, Michigan; A. R. Winfield and R. Miller, Detroit; W. R. Merchant, New York; Measieurs Briquet and Latover, France; J. P. Brewer, Boston; G. H. Laker and C. H. Allen, St. Louis; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; C. Potter, Jr., New York; Col. C. H. Bacon and Col. W. C. Stevens, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; C. Potter, Jr., New York; Col. C. H. Bacon and Col. W. C. Stevens, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. J. M. Gillett, Fond du Lac; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; C. Potter, Jr., New York; Col. C. H. Bacon and Col. W. C. Stevens, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; C. Fotter, Jr., New York; Col. C. H. Bacon and Col. W. C. Stevens, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; C. Fotter, Jr., New York; Col. C. H. Bacon and Col. W. C. Stevens, Boston, Mass.; the Ron. Philadelphia; Maj. B. C. Calef, Boston; D. H. Potter, New York; the Rev. Calvin Me. Naughten, Scotland; Prof. A. A. Adams,

CHICAGO BUILDINGS.

Fire-Marshal Benner Has Taken a Cansus.

And Gives a Detailed Account of the Structures in the City.

The Purposes for Which Used, Number of Feet of Frontage, Etc.

The following interesting compilation of statistics is the work of the Fire Department, and it has taken many days to complete it. It is a list of all the buildings in the city, their dimen-sions, and material of which built. The facts were gathered several months ago. changes may have taken place since then are not accounted for. In examining the report, it should be remembered that the total number of buildings—121,455—represents only the number dwellings which do not show as separate houses:
OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL, CHICAGO, AUG.
7.—To the Honorable the Mayor and the Board of
Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common
Council Assembled—GENTLEMEN: For your information I herewith present a classified report of the
number of buildings within the city limits, ther
height, number of feet frontage, the material used
in their construction, and the business carried on,
together with the area of ground covered by lumber
and coal-yards. In order to inform and familiarise
the officers of the Department with the class and
construction of the buildings and the combustible
material coming under their immediate protection
in case of fire, they were directed to obtain the
above information, from which this Department
will derive incalculable benefits for the preventing
and extinguishing of fires. Respectfully submitted,

M. BENNER, Fire-Marshal. dwellings which do not show as senarate

Nature of business. | North South West | Div. Div. Div. Total Boot and she stores.... dwellings.
Brass and copper works.
Bridge houses.
Bethel Home. der and engine oom factories. dge works.... nery and notio stores.... oniectionery and notion stores and dwellings..... rockery, etc., stores and

Total stone and brick.

Total stone and from...

Grand Totals...

So feet brick buildings.

75 feet brick buildings.

25 feet brick buildings.

26 feet brick buildings.

27 feet brick buildings.

30 feet frame buildings.

30 feet frame buildings.

35 feet frame buildings.

35 feet frame buildings.

36 feet frame buildings.

36 feet frame buildings.

37 feet frame buildings.

38 feet frame buildings.

30 feet trame buildings.

30 feet frame buildings.

30 feet trame buildings.

31 feet trame buildings.

32 feet trame buildings.

33 feet trame buildings.

35 feet trame buildings.

36 feet trame buildings.

37 ft stone and from bild gs.

30 feet trame buildings.

30 feet trame buildings.

30 feet trame buildings.

30 feet trame buildings.

31 ft stone and from bild gs.

32 feet ft stone and from bild gs.

35 feet frame and from bild gs. FIRE

runk stores. runk manufactories.

Toy-stores and dwellings... Toy-stores and gents' fur

fallor-shops and genishing
Tailor-shops and dwellings.
Telegraph offices.
Tannerics
Tin-shops.
Tar factories.
Telegraph supplies stores.
Telegraph supplies stores.
Undertaker stores.
Upholstery stores.
Vermicell manufactories.
Vermicell manufactories.

Vernicell manufactories.
Variah works.
Vacant stores and dwellin
Variety theatres.
Vaneering works.
Vanegar fa tories.
Wooden and willow ware.

Wooden and willow ware. Wagou-shops.
Wood turning, molding, e. Wall-paper stores.
Wire works.
Warehouses, U. S. bonded Wood and coal yds (acres) dwellings.
Jacer works.

story brick and frame.

story brick and frame.
story brick and frame.
story brick and frame.
story brick and frame.
story brick and frame.

Total.

1-stery brick buildings.
12-story brick buildings.
12-story brick buildings.
25-story brick buildings.
36-story brick buildings.
36-story brick buildings.
5-story brick buildings.
5-story brick buildings.
6-story brick buildings.

Total brick buildings.
story frame buildings.

Total frame sulidings.
Total brick buildings....
Total frame sulidings....
Total brick and frame build

AT PITTSBU

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. this morning, Wightman works, located on Negley teenth Ward, were dest loss is \$18,000; the institre is supposed to be t

AT WYAND DETROIT, Mich., Aug. James T. Hurst was but norning. Loss variously \$12,000; no insurance.

NEAR DEXT ANN ARBOR, Mich., A its contents, 3 miles north to William Prestly, was partly insured. Noboly v

Special Disputch
DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. wagon shop belonging Glenwood, near Nashua, Saturday night. Loss, \$1,900. The alarm from Box 74

AT GLENW

morning was caused by chimney in the residence 518 Larrabee street. Dat AT ATHE of an oil train at the Ath ast evening.

The Old Man's Cou that Commodore Vanderleasy day and evening. tle, he has been co not appear to be on the previous day. He bers of his family, and his physicians. He does easy over his condition, mind continues to su constantly calling and f

cent interest and \$2,000,0 by the New York Central road Company to Corneli William H. Vanderbilt, h in the County Clerk's of mortgage is believed to rangements made by C for the disposition of his his death.

Special Dispatch to DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. this city, a resident of I years, and a well-known 0 years old, and leaves

dren.

Special Disputch s

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.
Mathews, a farmer livin
mitted suicide by shootin
head with a rifle. No cas
act, as he was in good
r, lations pleasant

## BUILDINGS. Benner Has Taken Census, in the City.

y-stores and dweilings.... stailed Account of the r Which Used, Number Frontage, Etc. Vermish works.
Vacant stores and dwellings
Variety theatres.
Veneering works.
Vinegar is stories.
Wooden and willow ware...
Wooden shops. 408 teresting compilation of sta-of the Fire Department, and lays to complete it. It is a egs in the city, their dimen-al of which built. The Wagun-shops, molding, etc.
Wood turning, molding, etc.
Wall-paper stores.
Wire-works.
Worden works.
Wood and coal yds (arres).
Woolen goods, storts and
dwellings.
Water-works.
White lead manufactory.
Miscellancous business. several months ago. What taken place since then are In examining the report, it BUILDINGS.

bed that the total number of represents only the number there are many blocks of not show as separate houses:

AR MARSHAL, CHICAGO, Ang. the Mayor and the Board of My of Chicage in Common GENTLEMEN: For your inforcesent a classified report of the within the city limits, their et frontage, the material used and the business carried on, a of ground covered by lumber of the compartment with the class and illdings and the combustible or their immediate protection where directed to obtain the rom which this Department of the combustible or their immediate protection which this Department of the preventing fres. Respectfully submit.

M. BENNER, Fire-Marshal. 68 441 480 North South West Div. Div. Total.

249 026 513 1,888 212 7 23 342 711 2,008 1,006 3,815 509 22 1,006 3,815 502 20 1,006 3,815 171 343 538 1,032 8 40 82 150 Total brick buildings.
1-story frame buildings.
15-story frame buildings.
2-story frame buildings.
25-story frame buildings.
35-story frame buildings.
35-story frame buildings.
4-story frame buildings.
5-story frame buildings. 2,701 5,106 3,272 11,079 6,750 23,737 3,502 33,980 1,384 584 169 2,237 4,419 19,955 44,845 68,229 654 769 8 1,431 91 742 316 1,149 24 24 Total frame sulldings... 13, 322 45, 905 49, 216 1084 otal brick buildings ... 2, 701 5, 108 3, 272 11, 0 otal frame oulldings ... 13, 332 45, 905 49, 216 1084 68 441 480 Grand Totals,

59 feet briek brildings,

75 feet briek brildings,

100 feet briek brildings,

100 feet briek brildings,

100 feet briek brildings,

150 feet briek brildings, . 16,011 51,452 52,968 121455 . 220 488 578 1,981 . 83 168 149 400 . 63 150 124 344 . 86 67 52 155 . 11 81 58 100 . 9 25 28 60 . 9 17 18 58 . 1 6 13 . 3 17 18 58 . 3 17 18 58 . 3 17 18 58 . 3 17 18 58 . 3 17 18 58 . 4 4 5 169 27 12 5 2 test frame buildings...
ft stone and iron b'id'gs.
ft stone and iron b'id gs.
t stone and iron b'id gs.
t stone and iron b'id gs.

#### FIRES.

AT PITTSBURG, PA. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 7.—At an early hour this morning, Wightman & Negley's blacking teenth Ward, were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$18,000; the insurance is \$5,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incen-

AT WYANDOTTE, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEAR DEXTER, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 7.—A house and its contents, 3 miles north of Dexter, belonging to William Prestly, was burned last night; partly insured. Nobody was at home.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 8 .- A blacksmith and wagon shop belonging to Myer & Wallace, at Glenwood, near Nashua, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, \$3,000; insured for \$1.500.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 745 at 10:25 yesterday morning was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the residence of Mrs. Heffron, No. 518 Larrabee street. Damage nominal.

Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Fourteen laden cars of an oil train at the Athens depot were burned

## VANDERBILT.

The Old Man's Condition Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 7.—The attenlants report that Commodore Vanderbilt has passed a very easy day and evening. Although he partook of little refreshmeut, and slept little, he has been comfortable, and did not appear to be any weaker than on the previous day. He received several members of his family, and chatted pleasantly with his physicians. He does not appear to be unhis physicians. He does not appear to be un-easy over his condition, and the firmness of his mind continues to sustain him. Friends are constantly calling and inquiring for him, and there is an almost incessant ringing of the door-

bell.

A dispatch from Albany states that a mort-gage for \$32,000,000, \$20,000,000 to bear 7 per cent interest and \$2,000,000 at 6 per cent, given by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company to Cornelius Vandérbilt, Jr., and William H. Vanderbilt, has just been recorded in the County Clerk's office in Albany. This mortgage is believed to be connected with arrangements made by Commodore Vanderbilt for the disposition of his railroad property after his death.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, In., Aug. 7.—G. P. Paddock, of this city, a resident of Davenport for twenty-six years, and a well-known citizen, committed sui-cide by jumping from a pier of the Mississippi bridge last night. It is believed drinking and bad company were the cause of the act. He was 40 years old, and leaves a wife and three chil-

Indianapolis, Aug. 7.—This morning John Mathews, a farmer living west of here, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is known for the act, as he was in good circumstances and his relations pleasant.

Sevastopol.

Sevastopol has been in a ruined and dismanled condition since the close of the Crimean var. It does not now contain more than 9,000 habitants, who are scarcely able to exist upon ne remnants of the once flourishing commerce f the port. The life of the community shows gns of reviving of late, some military vessels twing been constructed on its new slips. Forts onstantine and Catherine are still standing, dly battered with cannon balls. Forts cholas and Alexander and the quarantine are mpletely dilapidated, some hundreds of dwell-the formed their ramparts. The principal bile buildings of the city are all destroyed. The reconstruction of the fortifications is among possibilities of the situation should complisons with England ensue.

#### A MOMENT'S MADNESS.

Murder of Mr. Hanford, of the North Side High School.

The Deed Committed by Mr. Sullivan, of the Board of Public Works.

Reading of a Paper in the Council---Charges Against Mrs. Sullivan.

Unavailing Efforts to Secure the Suppression of the Statements.

The reading of the report of the Committee on Schools, giving reasons why these gentlemen should not be confirmed, was subsequently fol-lowed by that of a couple of communications, one written, as was subsequently learned, by Mr. Francis Hanford, Principal of the North Division High-School, and the other by a person whose name was known to Mr. Hanford, but was not there stated. The one known to be written by Mr. Hanford contained the follow-

REFERENCES TO MRS. MARGARET BUCHANAN SULLIVAN, the wife of Mr. Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works:

of the Board of Public Works:

The rule-and-ruin party of the old Council had its representative Ring in the Board of Education. The leaders of this Ring are Richberg, English, and Goggin (Attorney for the Board), the first two of whom have been renominated by Colvin to perpetuate the rule of the Ring. That this Ring has plotted and legislated to cripple the schools, and to use the position to further private and sectarian interests, is a matter of history; the past two or three years have been full of apprehension in the minds of all the best men and women connected with the schools. with the schools.
THE INSTIGATOR AND ENGINEER-IN-CRIEF

ed with the schools.

THE INSTIGATOR AND ENGINEER-IN-CRIEF of all deviltry connected with the legislation of the Board is Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works. Her influence with Colvin was proven by her getting Bailey dismissed and her husband appointed in his stead. The hostility of this Ring to Mr. Pickard, the unremitting efforts of Colvin to have Doty supersede Mr. Lewis as Assistant Superintendent, the constant consultations between the above Mrs. S. and Doty and the Ring, the frequent appearance of editorials from the pen of Mrs. S. in the daily papers, the constant ignoring of Mr. Pickard, the outrageous legislation emanating from this Ring, through a Committee appointed by Richberg and composed of the worst material in the Board, the secret consultations of this Committee, to which Mr. Pickard was not admitted, while Mr. Doty was; the insulting and supercilious treatment of teachers by this Ring, the absolute worthlessness of Doty's services, the utter contempt with which he (Doty) is regarded by nine-tenths of the teachers, are all matters of fact which cannot be disputed. That Richberg, English, and Goggin have worked together in all these things is without question, and that they have in all their important movements been in constant consultation with said Mrs. Sallivan, and guided by her advice and dictation, has been repeatedly confessed by Goggin to a fellow-Catholic, who has reported the facts (J. Mahoney, Principal of the Washington School). The exclusion of the Bible is an example of this kind of work.

AT WYANDOTTE, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—The saw-mill of James T.-Hurst was burned at Wyandotte this morning. Loss variously estimated at \$3,000 to \$12,000; no insurance.

NEAR DEXTER, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

THE OTHER COMMUNICATION, whose author is unknown, contained the following references:

whose author is unknown, contained the following references:

On Mr. Hanford's resignation in June, 1875, Mr. Dr. Lewis was elected Assistant Superintendent for the balance of the school year, and had the pledged support of a majority of the Board for relection. A plot to oust Mr. Pickard was laid, and for that purpose an available man to be used was looked for, and Duane Doty was selected. The school system could not be broken down so long as Mr. Pickard remnined. The strong outside siement in the plot was Mrs. Margaret Sullivan and Mayor Colvin. Mrs. S. and Doty, being a mutual admiration society, Colvinwas worked upon, and he in turn used all his influence to bring in Doty, with the avowed intention of ousting Mr. Pickard. Doty was selected. That he understood the arrangement is as sure as that the sun shines.

M. B. Sullivan, late of the Times, has more influence than any one member of the Board. Richberg, English, Goggin (the attorney of the Board), and M. B. Sullivan have had meetings in the south part of the city to determine the policy of the Board. [The last three are Catholics, and the matter came out through a Catholic teacher not in sympathy with Richberg.] It can be readily understood why Catholics should be hostile to our public schools. The only reason for Richberg's working with them is his desire to secure political influence. His course has been different, to be sure, since the new Council was elected, he being afraid of them.

influence. His course has been different, to be sure, since the new Council was elected, he being afraid of them.

THE READING OF THESE COMMUNICATIONS caused considerable excitement, somewht heightened by the fact that Mr. Sullivan, the husband of the lady so frequently referred to, was himself present, and although, as it was understood, he had expected something of the kind, it was plain, judging from the expression of his features, that he had no idea that any such mention would have been made of his wife.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Council, Mr. Sullivan went home, told his wife what had occurred, and, with her and a younger brother, went in a carriage to see Mr. Hanford, who lived half a mile from them. There he asked Mr. Hanford to sign a retraction of the charges he had made against Mrs. Sullivan. He refused, and Sullivan knocked him down. A general melee then occurred in the course of which, it is alleged, Hanford struck Mrs. S. The husband then drew a revolver and fired at Hanford, inflicting a wound from which the latter died in thirty minutes.

Soon after the shocking occurrence a large crowd assembled round the residence of the deceased, and did not disperse until near midnight. Mrs. Hanford fainted away when she saw her husband fall. Mr. Bush and Mr. Dunham, two neighbors, rushed up to the mirdered man as he fell, and carried him up the suffered greatly from the wound and expired about thirty minutes after the affray. The shrieks of Mrs. Hanford, when she realized that her husband was dying, were painful to listen to. Friends rushed in to render what ald they could, and to comfort the almost demented lady.

A TRIBUNE reporter was at the house about 9 o'clock, but found it difficult to gain admittance, owing to the assembled crowd, the more audacious members of which pressed their way into the parlor where the dead man lay. The doors had to be shut by force, but those who had gotten inside remained for a considerable time, looking at the corpse, and stupidly staring at the grief-stricke

was himself present, and although, as it was understood, he had expected something of the kind, it was plain, judging from the expression of his features, that he had no idea that any such mention would have been made of his him mediately upon the adjournment of the Council, Mr. Sullivan went bome, told his wife what had occurred, and, with her and a younger brother, went in a carriage to see Mr. Hanford, who lived half a mile from them. There he asked Mr. Hanford to sign a retraction of the charges he had made against Mr. Sullivan. He refused, and Sullivan knocked him down. A general meles then occurred in the Surse. The human had then drew a revolver and fired at Hanford, inflicting a wound from which the latter died in thirty minutes.

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would only have had a tendency to increase his mental suffering. When the reporter approached the grating and said, "This is a very sad thing, Alec," he replied: "It is. Is there any hopes of his recovery?

IS HE ANY BETTER!" The reporter had known Mr. Sullivan for a long time, and, having great respect for him, was placed in a very unpleasant position by these inquiries, and, disliking to add to his grief, felt justified, under the circumstances, in prevaricating and evading a direct answer by an answer which was misleading in its wording. Having faith in the reporter, Mr. Sullivan seemed relieved by what he said, and, when asked to give an account of the affray, made the following " THE PACTS ARE SIMPLY THESE:

went to the Council Chamber by a mere accident. I did not intend to go there. I had no interest in the debate about the Board of Edn cation. I started from the office fof the Board of Public Works; to go on an excursion on the lake. I met Mr. Tuley and several others there Melee Between the Two Men, in which the Wife Takes Part.

Sallivan Claims Hanferd Struck Her, and Then He Shot Him.

Statement of the Homicide and of a Witness of the Deed.

Statement of the Homicide and of a Witness of the Deed.

THE PROVOCATION.

MR. HANDORD'S COMMUNICATION.

About 8 o'clock yesterday evening a report began to circulate to the effect that Mr. Alexander Sullivan, the Secretary of the Board of Public Works, had killed Mr. Hanford, Principal of the North Division High-School. It was not long before the rumor was verified, and the cause and details of the deed made known.

The Council, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, took up the report of the Committee on Schools, recommending that the Council do not confirm the nominations of Messrs. Richberg, Olinger, Oleson, Wilce, and Bluthardt, as members of the Board of Education.

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Mr. Sullivan, of the Board of Public Works, was the CHIEF-ENGINEER OF ALL THE DEVILITEY of the corrupt Ring. It went on to say that through her influence with Colvin she controlled it, and that through her influence with Mr. Colvin, Bailey, the former Secretary of the Board, had been removed and her husband appointed Secretary of the Board of Public Works. The statements were infamously false, and so utterly uncalled for that I determined to have it stopped.

"I went home first and told my wife about it. She felt much grieved, and said we had better try to keep it out of the newspapers,—that she did not think anybody connected with the papers would allow the communication to be published, it was so infamous. And we left hosts in a carriage with the intention of going to the various newspaper-offices and request the suppression of the matter, at least until we could get a hearing."

At this moment Mr. James McMullen, of the

Post, came up to the cell, and shook hands with Mr. Sullivan, who inquired: "How is he getting along?"
Mr. McMullan, who had not been cau, loned about concealing the death of Mr. Hanford, replied:

eplied:
"OH! HE DIED LONG AGO."
The effect of the remark upon Mr. Sullivan annot be described. He started as if to avoid The effect of the remark upon Mr. Sullivan cannot be described. He started as if to avoid a blow from some weapon, and exclaimed: "Oh! my God, it is fearful; I had no idea of it:" and then, turning to the reporter, he said: "Why didn't you tell me? The last measurer who was in told me he was much better, and I felt so much relieved. I had no idea of it." The words were accompanied with sobs, and it seemed as if his heart would break.

The reporter was dumbfounded at Mr. McMullen's lack of feeling, or rather heedlessness, and, when asked again, "Why he had deceived him?" replied: "I couldn't tell you."

After a lapse of a quarter of an hour, during which time Mr. Sullivan sobbed and cried and exclaimed, "Oh! my God! my God!" repeatedly, he came to the grating and resumed his statement, but not with the deliberateness which had characterized the commencement. He was almost beside himself with grief.

He said: "We were on our way to the newspaper-offices. I supposed the man had made a mistake, that he would withdraw the charges, and I thought by taking a note from him to the offices the publication could be suppressed. I went to see him, supposing he would give the note. My brother was with me. I had NO EXPECTATION OF TROUBLE.

give the note. My brother was with me. I had

NO EXPECTATION OF TROUBLE.

When near the house, I saw three men, and
said to my wife, 'Perhaps he is one of them.'
She didn't know him.

"I went to the door No. 267 Oak street. He
was standing on the sidewalk, but I didn't
know him. A lady came to the door, and
pointed him out. I went down and
told him who I was. I said to him
that a very villainous attack had been made upon my wife in a communication to the Council,
and Mr. Van Osdel had said he was the author
of it. I showed him a copy of the offensive
paragraph, stating that she had influence with
Mr. Colvin,—that she was the chief engineer of
the deviltry in the Board, etc.; but he gave me
no satisfaction. He said at first
IF HE WAS THE AUTHOR HE WAS RESPONSIBLE.

the deviltry in the Board, etc.: but he gave me no satisfaction. He said at first If HE WAS THE ADTHOR HE WAS RESPONSIBLE. I said, 'Van Osdel says you are the author.' He said, 'Very well, if he says so, all right.' I said; 'What reason have you for making such a statement? What would you think of me writing such things about your wife?' He replied that anything he said was true,—that any statement he ever made he could prove.

I said, 'You cannot possibly prove some of those statements, because my wife did not know Mr. Colvin until two years after I was appointed on the Board of Public Works; we were not even married when I got my position.' I said, 'What would you think of my writing a thing of that kind against your wife, and then refusing to give you any satisfaction?'

And he said, 'I will give you the proof—the authority for, my statement'—I don't remember the exact language, but that was the substance of it—'at the proper time.'

"I said, 'This is the proper time, sir. This language, as you will admit, is certainly capable of the most infamous construction. It was given to the public in the Council this afternoon, and it will be spread before the eyes of the world to-morrow morning, and you certainly ought either to make reparation at once or produce whatever justification you can for making such charges,' and he said he would not. With that

"I said, 'You are a dog for assailing any lady

letters from prominent people connected with educational matters, telling how he stood. First I stated to the person who requested me to do it—it was Mayor Colvin—that I did not think Doty would come, because I had understood that he was going into the book business.

"He said, 'Iunderstand he can come if we pay him enough salary.' I wrote to several friends, who saw the prominent parties connected with educational matters. I have not seen the letters that spoke of his qualifications, but it appears that some came, and some other statements also which were satisfactory, and he was elected Assistant Superintendent. I not only did not electioneer for him, but I advised Mr. Doty strongly not tocome to Chicago. I told him if he had any prospects there, it would be much better to remain; that the Board of Education changed every year, and a new regime might cut down salaries, and he might be sorry if he came.

"So that the charge that I interfered with Board matters, or did anything to interfere with

if he came.

"So that the charge that I interfered with Board matters, or did anything to interfere with Mr. Hanford,

IS UNTRUE.

"On the contrary, I advised Mr. Doty not to come. I suppose this got to Mr. Hanford in a distorted shape, and it has been said that I did something to get Mr. Doty elected. I am sure my wife did not interfere in the matter. The language in that communication was simply infamous. Then the man's refusal to give me any reparation, in addition to striking my wife! I had no idea of the result. I merely desired to punish him."

This was all Mr. Sullivan had to say, but the reporter asked him if he was in the HABIT OF CARRYING A REVOLVER.
He said "No,"—that he, however, did sometimes, and that, having changed his trousers in the morning, his revolver was in the pocket of those he put on.

The cell in which Mr. Sullivan is locked up is in the basement of the station. The floor is account.

in the basement of the station. The floor asphalt, hard as a rock, and the only furnitur asphalt, hard as a rock, and the only furniture is a rough bench on one side, which serves as a bed. Last night must have been a terribly uncomfortable one for him, but his friends will doubtless make his situation as agreeable as the regulations of the place will permit.

#### THE OTHER SIDE.

DAVID S. M'MULLEN.

Learning that Mr. David S. McMullen, young er brother of the gentlemen who have recently assumed the control of the Post, had been a witness to the tragedy and held Sullivan while the officer came up, the reporter called on him at his residence, No. 328 LaSalle street. His story, given almost in his own words, was as

My brother and myself were walking down Oak street, about 7 o'clock, with the intention of calling upon Mrs. Sullivan, who desired to see us in regard to writing for the Post. Mr. Hanford was standing at the bottom of his steps smoking a cigar, one of his sons was sprinkling the sidewalk, and Mrs. Hanford was sitting on the steps. We stopped to talk to the deceased, and my brother, who had been at the Council-meeting, said to him:

He said "Why?" My brother replied, "Van Osdel gave out that you were the author of that communication." I may mention that we had known of the existence of the document for some time. Before Mr. Hanford made any response a carriage drove up containing Mr. Sullivan, his wife, and brother. It stopped in front of the door. My brother said to deceased, "I guess somebody wants to see you," and told him it was Sullivan. My brother then sauntered down the street, and he has since told me that he thought there was going to be some disturbance, but he had no idea that there would be shooting. I heard some one call "Mr. McMullen." I looked toward the carriage and saw a man get out. This was Sullivan, but I had never seen him before, and did not know him then. Mr. Sullivan sked for Mr. Hanford. Deceased's wife said: "That is him standing on the sidewalk." They turned toward each other, and I noticed that Sullivan had a piece of paper in his hand, which I understand was a transcript of the part of the paper having reference to Mrs. Sullivan. He opened this paper and began to read something to Mr. Hanford. I stepped up to the carriage, and Mrs. Sullivan said: "I meant your brother when I called." I asked if the gentleman was her husband, and she said he was. I said:

"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?"

he was. I said:
"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?"
She replied, terribly excitedly: "Oh! he is a deg; he has outraged and insulted me."
I asked her what she meant, and she responded: "You have ne idea of the thing."
"What has your husband come here for?" I

then inquired.

She replied, "He has come here to get satisfaction. He will be lucky if he gets off with isfaction. He will be lucky if he gets off with a whole hide."
"Do you mean," I said, somewhat alarmed, "that he has come here for a personal encoun-

said, "I don't know, but I hope Ale She said, "I don't know, but I hope Alec won't hurt him."

Just at this point Mrs. Hanford screamed. I turned from the carriage, and saw that Sullivan had knocked Mr. Hanford down and was standing over him in a threatening posture, with his hand upon his throat. I sprang forward and elasped Sullivan round the neck with my arm and pulled him right away. Hanford got up, and I still retained hold of Sullivan. My attention was taken from the murdered man for an instant, and when I again looked towards him Young Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, and he appeared engaged in

engaged in

A TRIANGULAR FIGHT—

they seemed all clinched to each other. Hanford broke loose and started toward Sullivan.

As he did so, the latter made an effort to meet him, but I tightened my grip and held him back. His right hand was loose, however, and before I was aware of his intent he drew a revolver from his rear pocket and shot Hanford in the bowels a little above the groin. He dropped to the ground, crying

the bowels a little above the groin. He dropped to the ground, crying

"1'M SHOT, DAVE; 1'M DYING."

Mr. Bush came running up, and supported the wounded man. Another neighbor, Mr. Dunham, also ran to his assistance, and the two carried the dying man into the house. I ran up to him just as the shot was fired, but looking round I saw Sullivan shoving his wife into the carriage, where his brother already was, and thinking he was about to make off, I ran forward and seized and told him he must not go. He made no reply, but continued pushing his wife into the carriage, telling her to go home. She was screaming at the time, and was very much excited. An officer then came running up and took Sullivan by the arm. He handed out the pistol saying,

screaming at the time, and was very much excited. An officer then came running up and took Sullivan by the arm. He handed out the pistol saying,
"I SURRENDER; I SHOT HIM."

I then said, "McMullen is my name; don't you know me!" He replied, "No, I don't; it's a wonder I didn't shoot you, as I thought you were a friend of his, and were defending him."

I accompanied the officer to the station with his prisoner. On our way thibter he was very much excited, and asked if I thought Hanford was fatally wounded.

I told him I thought he was, and he rejoined: "I am sorry; I did not mean to kill him; but HE STRUCK MY WIPE."

He kept reiterating this all the way to the station, and hoping that Hanford was not killed. Deceased, I understand, died thirty minutes after the affray. Dr. John Bartlett and Dr. Isham were early in attendance, but his case was recognized at once as hopeless. He leaves a wife and three sons, the eldest about 15. He has been; Principal of the North Division High School for about a year, and was formerly Assistant Superintendent of Schools. He was an old resident of Chicago, and was a member of Grace Methodist Church. He bore an unimpeachable character, and was universally respected. I know something about THE DOCUMENT WHICH CAUSED THIS TROUBLE, and can state that deceased thought Mrs. Sullivan worked to get Mr. Doty his place, in order that his successor might make the Catholic interest paramount in the schools.

The whole thing, from Sullivan's driving up to the shooting of Mr. Hanford, did not occupy more than five minutes; It was over in much less time than it takes me to tell you. In my opinion, if there ever wis a murder, this was a cold-blooded and deliberate one.

The policeman who arrested Sullivan was Ed E. Hackett. His beat was on Oak street. He was about 100 feet away when he heard the shot. What he saw of the affair bears out Mr. McMullen's version of it.

#### MRS. SULLIVAN.

THE CHARGES DENIED.

About 10 o'clock a TRIBUNE reporter called in if they were true.

The answers were not given very rapidly or freely, but to most of the assertions it was answered that they were false. Especially were this the case with the statement made by firends, who had come in numbers to soften her great grief, which seemed almost to have crushed out her life. She was surprisingly self-controlled, though she was weak, and suffering the worst of mental fears and torments. She had been unwell for about a week, and her medical attendant strictly forbade her to converse at length upon the painful subject. She, however, made the following statement:

"I never asked Mayor Colvin, nor any public official, nor any private official, to appoint nor assist to appoint my husband to any position whatever. At the time my husband was appointed Secretary of the Board of Public Works I was Ill and suffering from the results of an accident. I never met Mayor Colvin till about one year and a half after he had made the appon Mrs. Sullivan, the wife of the prisoner, and

pointment, and never communicated with him at any time in my life, either directly or indirectly, upon the subject of the appointment; and I never conversed with him but once. That was on the occasion of the inauguration of the Second Regiment Armory, one year and a half after my husband had been appointed. That conversation lasted only for about two minutes, and related exclusively to the size of the audience present that night at the armory. It was only by the exercise of the greatest powers of self-control that the afflicted lady was able to make her statement. Her attending physician had expressed himself as opposed to her saying anything at length, and when the reporter drew Mrs. Sullivan's attention to the fact that she had been charged with having exercised her influence upon certain members of the Board of Education to secure the adoption of some policy, she said:

"Of those five gentlemen (Bluthardt, Richberg, Wilce, Olson, and Olinger) I know but but one, and —"

She was obliged to stop, being unable to continue, and the reporter withdrew.

#### AT THE HOUSE.

IN THE PARLORS
assembled an awe-stricken multitude. Very few words were spoken. Out in the hallway groups assembled, and on the steps of the staircase sat ladies with their faces buried in their hands. The lights were turned down, and the house was in the shadows. People stared into each other's faces with eyes stony with horror. Men

clasped their hands together, and women wrung theirs and sobbed convulsively.

In one corner, near the window, sat the widow. A bluish pallor had settled on her face, and a cold, hard look had crept into her eyes. A pillow had been brought to support her head and ice-water was dashed upon her forhead, as she turned a deathly hue and appeared fainting Nearer the door, and writhing in their grief, were the three sons, Fred, Charley, and Edward, aged 15, 12, and 8.

They had all just come from the room where

the dead man lay. When he was taken in and laid on the bed a number congregated around, while close beside him knelt his wife and sons. Holding his hands, they could not realize that he was dying, and, as their eyes devoured his face, they begged him to speak to them. He had no external bemorrhage. There was nothing to show that he had been shot except the white cloud that stole over his face, wet now with the death-damp and now with the loving tears that fell in torrents upon it. Tenderly tears that fell in torrents upon it. Tenderly they wiped away the blood trickling from the wound the cruel blow had made upon his face. Hanging over him, his wife smoothed back the hair from his forehead, where the dews were gathering thicker now. Slowly his eyes closed, and the gasps became shorter. Then came the long, agonizing, choking sob of mourning, the dead man's knell.

and the gasps became shorter. Inen came the long, agonizing, choking sob of mourning, the dead man's knell.

Some 500 people had gathered, and the wall that brought the news of dissolution sent a shudder through them. It was a quiet neighborhood, inhabited by quiet people. The stiffening form inside had been known in life as a quiet man; had been respected as such. So they could not realize that he had gone out into a violent death, surrounded by the smoke and stench of gunpowder; hurled away by the worst passions of a fellow-man. One by one those who had known him in life passed in at the door and through the parlors to the room where he lay. They had put him on a bed, and removed his boots. Nothing else had been taken off, and he wore the same dark-brown cost, white vest, and dark pants be had worn when he stood sprinkling his grass when he was knocked down, shot and killed. Slowly his friends filed into the room. The gas burned brighly there. The light fell upon a fine, manly, intelligent face, framed in a mass of long, wavy hair and long, dark whiskers. On the upper lip he were a heavy mustache. The face was a refined one,—a calm, placid face, indicative of wonderful self-control. The forehead was high, and, though not massive, nor even strong, was prophetic of a strong, rugged understanding. The chia betrayed force of character, but there was nothing of doggedness nor a tyrannical spirit in it. His right arm was extended along his side. The left arm had been bended, and the hand lay upon and covered the wound. He was not a tall man, only about 5 feet 8, as he lay. He weighed perhaps 125 pounds, and his age was 40 years.

weighed perhaps 125 pounds, and his age was 40 years.

Finally they tore his family from his bedside and led them away. There was no effort to comfort them. Men and women alike were horified beyond any expression of sympathy. The great grief that had been hurled down so suddenly involved all.

THE HALF-CRAZED WIDOW sank upon the sofa, and all consciousness of her loss died away. The boys looked at each other as if hoping some denial of what they had seen might come. At the head of the dead man's bed sat his brother, P. C. Hanford, and at the

might come. At the head of the dead man's bed sat his brother, P. C. Hanford, and at the foot a little group of friends stood looking on, terrified. From the next room the moans of the mourners stole in through the half-opened door. An old man, who had known the dead man all his life, threw his hands above his head in a wild gesture of despair, but no sound came from his trembling lips.

Until midnight the friends, and neighbors, and sympathizers came and went. The tastefully-furnished parlors were filled with weeping groups till long after 12 o'clock. As the night wore on efforts were made to remove the stricken family away from the going and coming friends, but they clung to the vicinity of the lifeless form, and refused to be comforted.

Messers. James, George, and David S. McMullen, old and valued friends of the family, took charge of the house, assisted by Mrs. Nowell, Mrs. Whipple, Mr. Ed A. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. Scranton, Gen. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. Scranton, Gen. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Hoss, Mr. and Mrs. Elmendorf, Mr. Gould, Mr. George Wheeler, and others. Nothing was disturbed where the dead man lay, but the crowd were keep back to allow free entrance and exit for any friend who might come.

THE HOUSE is a two-story and basement brick, with a large bay window in the front. Around it is a garden, well kept and fragrant with flowers. Inside is every evidence of taste and culture, the perfect model of a home. The boys are intelligent, handsome young fellows, and the bereaved widow is

FRANCIS HANFORD.

Remembering that the murdered man was for a long time associated with Mr. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Schools, a reporter called on the latter at his residence on Park avenue last evening. Mr. Pickard was deeply moved on hearing the particulars of the tragedy, and repeated his expressions of sorrow over and over again.

again.
On being questioned, Mr. Pickard said that
Mr. Hanford was born in Lockport; but he was
not sure where he was educated. He believed
that he was not a college graduate. He had been a teacher for
many years, and came from Evanston to Chicago. He was associated with Pickard
in office work as Assistant Superintendent for a
year before the Great Fire but for the follow. in office work as Assistant Superintendent for a year before the Great Fire, but for the following year the office work was done by Mr. Pickard alone, and Mr. Hanford had charge of the Lincoln School. Again he was selected for Assistant Superintendent, and held that office up to about a year ago, when Mr. Doty was put in his place.

The reporter asked: "Mr Was Mr. Hanford's retirement from the office the result of his own will, or was he turned out!"

"I suppose," answered Mr. Pickard, "that he knew that it had been determined to have another man in the place, and so he resigned, and was afterward elected principal of the North Division High School."

THE ALLEGATIONS.

The reporter called Mr. Pickard's attention to the allegations, or some of them, made in the document written by Mr. Hanford, and asked him if they were true.

The answers were not given very rapidly or freely, but to most of the assertions it was answered that they were false. Especially was this the case with the statement made by Mr. Hanford that some of the Committees of the Board were in the habit of meeting and allowing Mr. Doty to be present while Mr. Richmond was excluded.

When a question about Mrs. Sullivan's connection with and influence over the Board was asked, Mr. Pickard did not seem to hear or to answer.

He was, however, relieved from its considerayear before the Great Fire, but for the follow

had been in business in Detroit, but, being burned out, gave up his residence there and came to this city. During a part of 1873 and 1873 he was employed as a reporter on the Times. Not long after the success of the People's party, in 1873, he was elected Secretary of the Board of Public Works in the place of Mr. Bailey, who had held that position. It was understood at the time that that position was mainly secured for him through the influence of Mr. Prindiville, the President of the Board. He has held the office since that time and has discharged its duties acceptably. He was engaged to Miss Buchanan, who afterwards became his wife, during his residence in Detroit, where she then lived, but was not married to her until some little time after he obtained his position under the Board of Public Works.

It was not the least surprising part of yesterday's tragedy that Mr. Sullivan, whose temper has always been considered so equable, and who has always had perfect control over himself, should have given away to his passion in so disastrous a manner. For this, among other reasons, the report of the shooting was at first greeted with utter disbelief. had been in business in Detroit, but, being

#### CRIME.

BRUCE YOUNGER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.—A Sedalia special says
Bruce Younger, arrested in Southwestern Missouri several days ago for complicity in the
Missouri Pacific train robbery, was released yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and started home last night via Fort Scott. He will stop in St. Clair County to visit his brother at Ap-

pleton and his mother near Chalk Level. Younger complained severely of ill-treatment before reaching here, saying that he was manacled and fed on bread and water, refused the means to communicate his situation to his friends, and exposed to a gaping crowd to establish his identity. He leaves here with a bitter feeling against the railroad and express companies. A suit for heavy damages for false imprisonment is not improbable.

Bruce Younger received his education at Georgetown, in this county, and has three times been arrested on false charges, because a halfcousin to the notorious Younger brothers.

Kerry and Younger had only \$26 on their per-

Bruce Younger is half-uncle to Cole, Jim, and Bob Younger, who are known, par excellence, as "the Younger boys." The father of the latter was Henry Washington Younger, who was killed and robbed of his money while on his killed and robbed of his money while on his way home from Independence by the Kansas Jay-Hawkers. He was a Union man, was worth \$100,000, and had been a Judge of the Jackson County Court, and also a Representative in the Legislature from Harrisonville, Cass County. His sons went into the Confederate service.

A half-brother of Bruce Younger is Thomas Jefferson Younger, at present one of the County Judges of St. Clair County.

The father of Bruce died worth \$80,000, to be divided between eight children. Bruce's portion amounted to about \$7,000, which he spent long ago.

divided between eight children. Bruce's portion amounted to about \$7,000, which he spent long ago.

The Hon. Waldo P. Johnson was the executor of the estate, and Judge McLean was Bruce's guardian. Mr. Johnson sent Bruce to Notre Dame College, in Indiana. A letter was received from him saying that he was delighted with school, but, after about two weeks' stay there, he escaped from college restraint, and Mr. Johnson heard of his arrival in Sedalia. That was the finish-up of his education. Mr. Johnson said he went well-dressed, and a statement that he was poorly-dressed was evidence to him that he did not share in the train-robbing, because, if he had \$100 in his pocket, the first thing he would de would be to dress in good style and buy a watch. He disbelieved the charge against him, but thought Bruce would rather like the notoriety growing out of his arrest.

Another gentleman who has known the Youngers intimately, having lived in their section to within a very short time for years, is of the opinion that nothing would be made out against Bruce. He is good at boasting, but lacks courage in real danger, being different in this respect from the Younger boys proper, who would have nothing to do with him in a difficult enterprise. Bruce drinks, and robbers, like business men, rarely trust one who gets drunk.

HOMICIDE.

facts, as far as can be learned at this writing, are as follows: It appears that a young man named John Myer had been incarcerated in the calaboose for some offense, and had, by means of a employment. The amount of liabilities and chisel, taken the door off of the hinges and escaped. The Marshal, learning of the fact, followed him to the house of his mother and attempted to arrest him. The mother and others in the house informed him that he must not enter the house, and, is order to be sure that he was right, he left two men to guard the house, while he visited a lawyer or magistrate to see if ne had legal authority to enter and take his man. While he was gone, the inmates came out, and among them was a Swede named Peter Johnsen, who boarded there. He became involved in an excited conversation with Richard B. Heather, a Deputy Marshal, and, some say, he struck Heather, while others deny this. But, at any rate, Heather drew his revolver and shot Johnsen through the breast. The man lingered until 11 o'clock Sunday night, when he died. Heather gave himself up to the authorities, and is now awaiting the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 7.—Hermann Deisco, a German, shot Charles D. Rose, a dyer in this city, this noon, and wounded him so seriously that his physicians to-night do not think Rose can live. The ball entered Rose's think Rose can live. The ball entered Rose's back on the right side, perhaps three to four inches below the scapula. It passed in and then downward and the surgeons cannot find it. There seems to have been no reason for the shooting, though it may be said that Deisco asserts that Rose had robbed him and deceived him in business. There had, however, been no quarrel this morning, and a long conversation between the two was entirely amicable. Deisco is in jail, and many who have seen him and heard him talk, both before and since the tragedy, assert that he is insane.

BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 7.—Several burglaries were committed here last evening, and some houses entered, among them that of the Hon. James Campbell, whose daughter's watch was stolen. It was very valuable. The residence of Mr. E. R. Curtis was also entered, but the burglar met such a warm reception in the shape of a pistol-shot that he left for other parts. There were three or four other places entered in the Third Ward, but not much captured. In the First Ward, Sunday afternoon, a valuable wold watch was stolen from the residence of James E. Mosely. The two men arrested ten days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Jones' clothing-store, last November, were discharged on the motion of District-Attorney Jones this morning, there not being sufficient evidence to hold them.

DUBUQUE ITEMS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 7.—A lot of tramps stole a hand-car at Lyle Station, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Saturday night, and ran off with it. They are supposed to have ran it on the Illinois Central Road, but have not been heard from.

A stranger from Freeport, on his way to Yankton, was this evening confidenced out of \$300 by a man with whom he got acquainted on the train. The latter claimed that he wanted currency to pay charges on goods, at the same time showing his victim a large lot of bogus gold coin. After getting the money the confidence man walked off. The other, repenting of letting his money go so easily, ran after the borrower, and chased him through several tests, followed by a large crowd, into a hotel, a re he managed to escape.

fessional gamblers—were the parties interested, Brunson being the victim. The latter was en guard, and, while walking up and down before the tent, with a blanket thrown over his shoulder, Chase shot him dead, mistaking him, he says, for an Indian. Brunson had been induced by Chase, before starting, to take all his money with him, amounting to several thousand dollars, which was the incentive to the crime.

SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Saturday night while the steamer Illinois was lying at Niblet's landing, a negro deck-passenger became involves in a quarrel with Phineas Starr, the mate, and shot at him twice. Starr returned the fire and killed him instantly. Starr sent word to the Sheriff that he would surrender himself and stand trial as the boat returned.

A MURDEROUS DESPERADO. A MURDEROUS DESPERADO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Paoli Propiano having interposed last evening to protect some women from the insults of John Lazarie, the latter fatally stabbed Propiano. Lazarie then dashed through a crowd that had been attracted by the cries, and cut and siashed a number of people before he was knocked down by an officer and arrested.

DESPERATE BURGLARS. Long Branch, Aug. 7.-Two officers arrested three burglars yesterday morning. On the way to the station-house the burglars drew revolvers and fired upon the officers, who re-tured the fire. The result was that one officer was mortally wounded, the other had two bul-lets through his hat, and the burglars escaped.

#### RAILROADS.

MISSOURI RIVER RATES. MISSOURI RIVER RATES.

There is no class of freight-business which gives rise to so much quarreling and dispute as that to Missouri River points and beyond. Either the Chicago roads quarrel among themselves, or the St. Louis roads quarrel with the Chicago roads. Something is wrong all the time, and, in spite of numberless meetings and a multitude of piedges, no agreement for the maintenance of rates from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri River points has been kent more them. River points has been kept more than a week at a time. The last agreement was adopted after the St. Louis and Chicago roads had been

after the St. Louis and Chicago roads had been at war a long time and were nearly exhausted, and it was believed that this covenant would stick for some time.

But after the lapse of one week rumors were aftoat that the rates were being "cut," and, though they were always denied by the accused parties, still there could be no doubt that they were well-founded. Matters have again become complicated, and something has to be done to prevent another war. An effort to settle matters will be made Thursday, when a meeting of all the Chicago and St. Louis roads leading to Missouri River points will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city.

ITEMS. The manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad stress that the recent increase in rates to Boston from Detroit was only a local matter. Rates from Chicago and other Western points to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc., have not been in-creased, and besides the privilege of stopping over at Montreal on limited tickets has been

conceded. They further wish to have it under-stood by the public that they are in no way weakening, and that they will keep up the fight for low rates to Boston to the bitter end. TAXES. PAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 7.—The County Collector of Ford County has levied on and advertised for sale eight box-cars of the Chicago & Paducah Railway Company at Gibson City for the delinquent taxes for the year 1874. This is one of the cases in which the order enjoining the collection of taxes has been recently dissolved.

## FINANCIAL

MINNEAPOLIS. Becial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

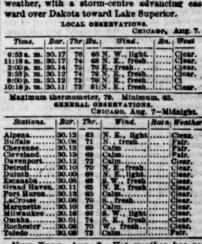
GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 6.—On Saturday afternoon last a tragedy took place in Abingdon, 9 failed, and made an assignment for the benefit miles west of this place, which resulted in the assets is not stated. Great depression in the markets for woolen goods is the cause of the

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 7.—Five of the seven firms of brokers who were driven to suspend by the Hestonville collapse were to-day reinstated by the Board of Brokers, they having settled all claims against them.

TROY, N. Y.
TROY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The dry-goods firm of
N. S. Quackenbush & Co. has suspended. Their

liabilities and assets are not stated. THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. 'C., Aug. 7.—For the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri Valley, and Upper Lake Region, falling baremeter, southwest to southeast winds, increasing in force, and generally warm clear or partly cloudy weather, with a storm-centre advancing easi-



New York, Aug. 7.—Hot weather has re-turned—98 in the shade. TROY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Thermometer—38 in

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At about 8:80 last evening, a little boy named Fred Miller, 13 years old, and residing with his parents on Sangamon street, accidentally fell off a Milwaukee avenue car, upon which he was riding, and was run over, sustaining a compound fracture of the right arm above the wrist.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The Mayor Rec

Reduction of

Salari

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

**Dullness Still Pervading Financial** Circles.

Vanderbilt's Death, and Its Effect in Wall Street.

The Produce Markets Steadier --- Provisions Quiet and Firm.

Grain Moderately Active --- Barley Stronger --- Other Cereals Easier.

A Vigorous Protest Against the State Inspection of Grain. FINANCIAL.

The week opened with the chronic dullness in financial affairs that has prevailed for a considerable time past. Bankers report some demand from country correspondents, but it scarcely makes an impression on the surplus in the vaults of some of our city institutions. They are as well off as those in other cities, for in all the money-centres East and West the problem is how to find safe and profitable employment for money. People who rely simply on their incomes for support must have immense fortunes to receive enough to pay expenses, unless they have had the foresight to secure long loans some time ago. Half a million of dollars loaned on call would not yield enough to pay the expenses of

go. Haif a million of dollars loaned on call outld not yield enough to pay the expenses of out families who affect what is usually termed a spectable position in society. Hence the smaller vestors are complaining bitterly of the times, or, in order to maintain their usual social position, they are forced to encroach upon their capital. That those who have simply loaned their capitals with the search will be likely to seek the wrester well to mey will be likely to seek the greater profits of tive business, in the no distant future, there can no doubt whatever, and, when this becomes the

commenced.

In our own city some of our bankers have been accepting 5 per cent on approved collaterals, and prime paper on call would not be refused at 4, and perhaps even less would be accepted. To yearly customers the rate is 8@10 per cent. On the street good paper is very scarce, and may be quoted at 6 per cent and upwards, according to time and quality.

New York exchange is steady at 50c premium per \$1,000.

For a country bank \$500 in fractional currency and aliver would be considered a respectable supply. The figures in the paragraph in regard to silver in Sunday and yesterday's issue should have read \$5.00 instead of \$500.

The bank clearings were \$3,300,000.

COMMODORB VANDERBILT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

New York, Aug. 4.—The momentarily expected death of Commodore Vanderbilt creates much excitement in money-circles, and the stock-market is stormy. Had the Commodore died upon the inception of his serious illness in May last without any premonition, the effect would have produced the greatest panic Wall street ever knew. He has been the heaviest and most substantial support of the market, and his sudden demise would have left those who had sold short in a precarious condition. New York Central stock would have been held by a doubtful tenure, while Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and other stocks would have suffered severely; but the Commodore's illness has been so protracted that they are premared to meet his death, and the only commodore's illness has been so protracted that they are prepared to meet his death, and the only effect it will now have will be to create profound sorrow throughout financial, railroad, and commer-

panic in the stock-market cannot be averted, even now. The great capitalist's death has been thoroughly discounted. The conservative speculators have prepared themselves for the calamity. They have money in the hands of the trust companies to buy all stocks on a decline. There is no doubt that the market will at first have a fluctuating tenlency, but it will get steady again after the first shock is over. This morn-ing several of the bears rushed upon the soard with the rumor that the Commodore had just lied. On the strength of the report New York Central went down a cent and Lake Shore a frac-ion, but they rallied at once. These fictitions

trops do not indicate anything. If a sign should fall on Wall street, and the bears wanted to make a handle of it, and commenced hammering the market, they could force it down as well as upon any other unheard-of or preposterous plea.

It should be understood that, so far as the management of the Central and Lake Shore Railroads, and the rest of the Commodore's property, is concerned, he has been practically dead for three years. He was never directly identified with the management of the Lake Shore Road only as adviser, and for more than two years his son, William H. Vanderbilt, has been the sole manager and prime moving spirit of all the great enterprises of the New York Central Company. It is therefore impossible that either of these extensive corporations can experience the slightest

is therefore impossible that either of these extensive corporations can experience the slightest inconvenience or embarrassment by his death.

There is another point worth noting. It is believed by intimate friends of the Commodore that the will entails all the property so that none of the family stocks will move on the market during the life-time of the relatives. If such be the fact, New York Central will remain just as good and hard to get as it ever has been, and those who are selling short to cover the contingency of the appearance of the "family stock" will find themselves uncomfortably cornered.

The Commodore's Wall street career has been a

selves uncomfortably cornered.

The Commodore's Wall street career has been a notable one. He has been the leading spirit from the start. When he first entered the street he made large losses by unnecessary and reckless ventures, but he always made them up by bearing stocks he was opposed to, and covering his heavy lines of shorts. Of late years, however, he has builted the market, and it is a significant fact that every stock he has handled has paid largely. He was never a speculator. He has always bought and paid cash for his bonds. His shrewdness has been something remarkable, and the pluck that has always been a strong quality with him, and which made him—from a deck-hand on a small steamboat—the greatest railroad owner and operator on the Continent, never failed him on the Stock Board. When, a year or so ago, at the age of

scrip calculation ever reached was in February, 1874, when it was up to \$48, 640, 000, from which it had fallen to a little over \$40, 000, 000, last year; so that, just before the issue of silver coin began, the amount in circulation was larger than it had been for some time. The redemption and destruction of the paper change goes on at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month. Very little of the older issues come in for redemption, and the estimates of the amount lestroyed in circulation have all been too low. Of the first two issues, less than \$5 was sent in last month, although \$7,411,931 is still outstanding. Of the third and fourth issues, still amounting to prefit the third and fourth issues, still amounting to prefit to the first two issues, less than \$200,000 was presented. Probably not more than \$15,000,000 will be presented in the future, leaving a loss in the pockits of the people of \$18,000,000.

\*\*UNSPENSION OF THE MINERS' TRUST COMPANY.\*\*
POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 4.—It was announced.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 4.—It was announced nere this afternoon that the Miner' Trust Company Bank, conducted by Jacob Huntzinger, was unable to cash checks as presented. During the morning a number of small checks were paid, but later in the day all who presented checks were met by the aconic statement, "Can't pay." The bank is one of the oldest of the many banks of the place, and was regarded by very many people as a sort of Bank of England. The greatest confidence in its stability was felt. When the news of its true condition was first whispered about it fell on incredulous ears, the more so because the doors were not closed until the regular hoar. Since all doubt has been removed the probable condition of the bank has

been the absorbing theme of conversation, not only in Pottaville, but in all parts of the country. The Directors met this afternoon, but did not decide on any course of action. It is not probable that the bank will open in the morning, as the officers would be compelled to face an immense crowd of depositors, all excited and anxious. The total depositors the country Treasurer, the Sheriff, the Pottsville School Board, and various boroughs and townships in the county made this their bank of deposit. A great many poor people, especially among the Irish, had their savings there, and, if the suspension of the institution is more than temporary, it will prove a severer blow to this country than the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and this day will hereafter be known as Pottaville's. Black Friday." Various causes are assigned for the embarrassment of the bank, but the real cause will not be known for several days. The undisputed fact is that for several weeks a number of heavy deposits have been withdrawn. It is stated that two very heavy drafts were made by Philadelphis banks this week. Mr. Huntzinger, President of the bank, informed the Hereld correspondent that these drains on the bank were made so imperceptibly that all at once, within a day or two, the peri flashed upon him. He had hopes of being able to tide over the present trouble and of resuming business in a short while. In case these hopes are disappointed and the bank goes under it is feared that one or two other banking institutions may be dragged down with it, and the consequences be disastrous in the extreme.

feared that one or two other banking institutions may be dragged down with it, and the consequences be disastrous in the extreme.

THE BONANZA MISES.

The Territorial Enterprise (Newda) of a recent date contained the following:

A look through the lower levels of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines shows there is no foundation for the sensations stories of late put in effectivition in regard to the giving out of these mines. The stopes and breasts on all these levels after the mines. The stopes and oreasts on all these levels after on the california there is still an immense amount of ore of the best quality; indeed they are only getting fingood anape for working their mine. South of cross-cut No. 6 the ore everywhere runs very evenly; but to the northward of said cross-cut, as the Ophir line is neared, streaks and bunches of porphyry begin to appear, and the ore-body does not seem to hold its regular course, but is in places twisted to the west. About the south line of the Ophir the veln appears to be somewhat broken up, the ore sometimes dipping to the east and sometimes to the west, but is going northward it will no doubt soon take its regular dipping to the east and sometimes to the west, but is going northward it will no doubt soon take its regular dipping to the east and sometimes to the west, but is going northward it will no doubt soon take its regular dipping to the east and sometimes to the west, but is going northward it will no doubt soon take its regular dipping to the east and sometimes to the work has been opened to the width opening made in it in the way of stopes being hardy noticeable. On the 1,500-foot level has seen the greater part of the body of rich ore so often described, the opening made in the way to stope being hardy noticeable. On the 1,500-foot level has seen in 10 feet in well as the opening made in the way of stopes being hardy noticeable. On the 1,500-foot level has seen and the opening are in the work of the proper seen of the proper seen of the proper seen of the pro

GREAT COMMERCIAL PORTS. Of the £20,000,000 sterling received for customs' duties in the United Kingdom in 1875, no less toms duties in the United Kingdom in 1875, no less than £9,940,000 was collected in the port of London, and £2,919,000 at Liverpool. As many as 11,311 vessels, of 4,910,533 tons, arrived within the port of London from foreign ports in the year; and 5,481 vessels, of 4,02,116 tons, arrived at Liverpool. The returns show a general advance in the quantities of foreign produce entering the port the quantities of foreign produce entering the port of London. The importation of tea into London in 1875 reached the unprecedented quantity of (in round numbers) 197, 000, 000 lbs. The list of passengers whose baggage was examined within this port in 1875 shows 111, 789 persons, and their packages so examined were 274, 776; but the number of packages examined by no means represents the total number passed. Except in doubtful or suspicious cases, it is not the practice to open every package, but to select a portion at the discretion of the officers.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

PORRIGH MYCHANGE. There is no change in rates. We repeat yesterday's quotations:

United States 6s of '81.
United States 6s of '81.
United States 5-20s of '85.
5-20s of '65—January and July.
5-20s of '87—January and July.
5-20s of '88—January and July.
10-40s.
United States new 5s of '81.
United States currency 6s.
Gold. LOCAL STOCKS. City Railway, South Side. Bid.
City Railway, West Side. 144
City Railway, West Side, 150
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct certis. 106
City Railway, North Side. 126
City Railway, North S

BY TELEGRAPH.
To the Western Associated Press.
New York, Aug. 7.—Gold was weak, opening New YORK, Aug. 7.—told was weak, opening at 112% and closing at 111%. Carrying rates, %@ 1. Loans were also made flat. The decline was due to the announced sale of 5 per cent Alabama indemnity bonds, which are to be sold for gold and the gold afterwards sold for currency.

Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were steady.
State securities were dull. State securities were dull.

The week opened with an improved feeling on the Stock Exchange, and a general advance in speculative shares. Subsequently, however, rumors were circulated of a speedy dissolution of the coal combination, and the bears accordingly hammered the coal shares freely. New Jersey Central broke from 62% to 59%, and Delaware, Lackwanna & Western from 94% to 93%. The remainder of the list was heavy at a decline of % to 1 from the highest point of the day. Transactions were small, and dealings, except in a few instances, devoid of animation. At the close the market was somewhat steadler in tone, and prices showed a recovery of % to % from the lowest point of the day. Rock Island was exceptionally weak. Transactions were 61,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Western Union, 9,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Pauls, 8,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, 7,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central, and 8,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The money market was easy at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.
Custom receipts, \$484,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$277,000.
Clearings, \$19,000,000.
Sterling dull; actual business, 60 days, 489; sight, 489%.

sight, 489%.	business, ou days, 289;
GOVERNME	NT BONDS.
Coupons, '81	New 5s
ATO:	CKS.
Western Union 7014 Quicksilver 11 Quicksilver pfd 16 Pacific Mail 23/6 Mariposa 64 Mariposa 77 Adams Express 112 Wells Fargo. 53/5 American 55/6 Inited States 67	New Jersey Central 60% Rock Island 108 St. Paul 95% St. Paul pfd 68% Wabash 2 Wabash 2 Wabash 102% Terre Haute 6 Terre Haute pfd 17 Chicago & Alton pfd 10746
Frie med	Onio & Miss 12%
Erie pfd	Missouri Pacific
Michigan Central 4014	A. & P. pfd 214
Panama126	Indiana Central 34
Union Pacific 5814	C., B. & Quincy1181
Lake Shore 5314	Hannibal & St. Joe 10
Claude Central 87%	Cen. Pac. bonds1094
Cleverand & Fitts 90	U. Pac. bonds104
Northwestern 3814	U. Pac. land-grant 1045

Aug 5
wenty-sixth st, 80 ft w of Calumet av, n f, 30
x130 ft, dated April 3.
Wilcox st, 328 ft w of California av, s f, 25x124
ft, dated Aug 3.
urling st, 627 ft s of Centre st, w f, 243x131
ft, dated Aug 3. Buring St. 627 fts of Centre st. w. 1, 263,131
ft. dated Aug. 3.

Thirty-ninth st. n e corner of Johnson piace,
a f. 27x102, with 21½x110 ft near the above,
with buildings, dated Aug. 4.

St. 24x124% ft. dated July 22.

Robey St. 308 ft. n of Wabansia sv. w. f. 24x121
ft. dated Aug. 1.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
WILES OF THE COURT-BOURS. 

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty fourth st, 232 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 57x

1249-10 ft, dated July 1.

MILES OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fairfield st, 984 ft n of Bloomington st, e f,

25x128 ft, dated March 23.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 3.

600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and snipmenss of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time

and the man made	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Source Agency W	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	4,066	8,012	10,705	8,775
Wheat, bu	9,871	40, 965	21, 123	118,055
Corn, bu	276,956	133,717	193, 329	250, 594
Oats, bu	25, 162	10,440	24,007	4,400
Rye, bu	6, 124	1,940		**** ****
Barley, bu	1,575	1,600	2,458	745
Grass seed, hs.	51,837	29, 465	69,682	75, 910
Flaxseed, Bs	40, 140		140,000	
B. corn, Bs	84,000	30,000	10, 139	
C. meats, bs	90,060	43,600	1, 489, 200	880, 125
Beef, bris		*********	9	18
Pork, bris	140		601	878
Lard, Bs	164,550	190	52,410	283, 286
Tallow, Ds	45, 590	31,280	75, 200	18,500
Butter, Ds	184, 191	159,704	313, 840	166, 634
Live Hogs, No.	3,201	4, 279	2,441	3,920
Cattle, No	1, 107	2,941	4,045	4, 111
Sheep, No	108	253		656
Hides, Bs	123,095	154, 654	299, 034	191,740
Highwines, bris	200	93	37	299
Wool, Ba	241,695	186, 197	254,099	419,940
Potatoes, bu	73	18		
Coal, tons	5,620			
Hay, tons	40			
Lumber, m	2,508	8,470	1,931	2, 463
Shingles, m	780	2,634	751	730
Salt, bris	7,433		5,498	4, 262
Poultry, Ds		494		
Poultry, coops.	48	32		
Eggs, pkgs.,	375	816	156	191
Cheese, bxs	1,873	2,446	69	1.825
G. apples, bris.	836	1, 169		2,020

sumption: 8,369 bu wheat, 2,461 bu oats, 1,466

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 2 N.W. wheat, 6 cars No. 2 spring, 11 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do (29 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 138 cars and 18, 300 bn high-mixed do, 387 cars and 42,500 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars new mixed do, 88 cars and 5,800 bu rejected do (597 corn); 2 do, 88 cars and 5, 800 bu rejected do (567 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 5 cars white do, 9 cars No. 2 oats, 9 cars rejected do (25 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 18 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do (21 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 1 car rejected do. Total (674 cars), 339, 000 bu. Inspected out: 28, 175 bu wheat, 131, 992 bu corn, 2, 733 bu oats, 378 bu rye, 274 bu barley. The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week.

Shipped.	Plour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats
By rail. By canal. To Buffalo. To Erie. To Oswego. To Ogdensburg. To Huron. To other U. S. port To Montreal. To Colborne. To Kingston.	1,706 600 1,998 2,465	17,312 1,000 129,448	781,952 29,000 21,367 27,419 102,698 1,124 5,367 196,459 96,542	1,7
Totals Taken for city	36, 313	268, 807 45, 118	1, 422, 434	272, 48 14, 00
Also, 6,655 bu rye and 10 bu bariey by The inspection during the first se that for the corr	of wheat ven days	of Aug	ore in t	his cit

1876. 19 76 54 44 3

The first lot of new hops to arrive in this market me in yesterday from Wisconsin. The barley crop in Canada and New York State is carcely turning out so well as expected.

The receipts of oats in this city yesterday included some car-loads which weighed only 20@24 bs to the measured bushel. They were graded "re-

ed some car-loads which weighed only 20628 ms to the measured bushel. They were graded 'rejected' on account of weight, though otherwise in very good condition.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday and steadler, except wheat, which was irregular and nervous at a lower range of prices. The tendency was downwards in core and oats, and upwards in barley. There was no regular news from England, as the people of 'the seaght late' observe the first Monday in Angust as a holiday, but the Western news was favorable to the crops, and the weather here was more settled, which tended to weaken New York, as well as Chicago, on wheat, corn, and oats. The receipts of wheat and barley were small, of corn and regions, and previous quotations were sustained all around. Sugars were strong, as were also sirups and may apprevious quotations were sustained all around. Sugars were strong, as were also sirups and may apprevent of the services of the services of the market is working firmer. Prices of direct fruits, and previous quotations were sustained all around. Sugars were strong, as were also sirups and may quotable change. Butter was in active demand and firmer. Cheese was in light demand at 7460 S%c for good te choice factory. No new features were developed in the bagging, leather, coal, and wood markets. Prices of oils were the same as on Saturday, and ruled steady. There was only a small movement in paints and colors, and values were nonlanly unchanged.

The wholeasic lumber market was fairly active yesperday, the offerings being sufficient to attracts a good many retailers, who bought quite freely, two-thirds of the fiele leaving the docke before noon. The yard business continues light, and prices are irregular, though some descriptions being scaccely adequate. Broom-corn, hides, and salt were unchanged.

The brook corn, hides, and salt were unchanged and the price of the strong the salt of the mounts of the salt of the sal

soon see the evil abolished aitogether. It will white at 32c; 3.000 bu by sample at 30c33a on track; and 8.000 bu by sample at 312c(30)cc, free on board. Mauger & Avery, of New York, write as follows:

The advent of a new clip has usually been attended with more or less rush and excitement, but it is worthy of note that the present season he been a marked exception to the rule. At the voll large of July the market was quice. Stock on the lens of July the market was quice. Stock one forward slowly. The assortment of the new clip of large, yet holders had determined to sell, and, by meeting buyers, succeeded in working off the old stock generally, and preparing the way for a fair demand for ew wools. The offerings of woolens by auction served for a time to cheek operations, but the large attendance and the liveliness of the bidding at the sales, although the prices realized were far below actual cost of production, has indicated a healthy condition of trade, established a market value for woolens, and distributed a large quantity of goods. Manufacturers who can produce goods at the present price of wools, at a profit, will undoubtedly feel encouraged to increase their present production, while those whose machinery has proved unremunerative will stop.

In the country we hear of increased activity, withome advance in prices, due probably to the fact that the light supplies in the Eastern markets have been liberally drawn upon during the past ten days by a few large buyers, which created a little excited feeling among dealers and a slight advance. This, howevermate consumptive demand, and, no market in parcels runing largely to desinge, but little margin over cost of seiling.

CEOP PROSPECTS. Mauger &. Avery, of New York, write as fol-

CROP PROSPECTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Aug. 5.—Some weeks since I saw a report from the State Agricultural Bureau in regard to crops in the daily papers. The editorial comments seemed to point it out as a "favorable condition," and I examined it (the tabular statement) and the different reports from which the table is made, I noticed that even where corn was reported at 100 or over, the condition was stated in a large portion of them as weedy and grassy. I also no-ticed that, of twenty counties reported as 100, or over, fifteen of them were entirely out of the "corn belt," so termed, and only five coun-ties within the belt. North of the parallel of

over, fifteen of them were entirely out of the "corn belt," so termed, and only five counties within the belt. North of the parallel of Chicago there is but little surplus coro ever raised, and south of the parallel of Mattoon the condition is the same, except on river bottoms, &c. Between these two lines, about 200 miles north and south, and running across Indiana, Illinois, and including the south half of Iowa and the north half of Missouri, the soil is mostly black soil prairie, and constitutes the great corn belt.

I have good reason to believe, from reports from reliable persons, that the crop of Northern Missouri is not much better than much of Illinois, and the same is true of Southern Iowa, and the condition of nearly all of the best corn is reported as weedy and grassy. It will, make but little difference in the general markets whether Carroll, Ogle, and Kane have an average of .50 or 150. And I think, with a good crop, more corn would and its way to market from Livingston than from the whole twelve counties in the southern part of the State reported above an average put together. Morgan, Sangamon, Menard, Logan, and Moultrie are good corn counties, but the condition of the crop there is reported showe a mostly grassy and weedy. I believe that every practical farmer will sustain me in the statement that, all things else being equal, grass and weeds will cut the average of a crop from 25 to 50 per cent; in other words, much of this corn, reported at 100 would not produce more than one-half to three-fourths as much as if the corn could have the full strength of the soil instead of being sapped by grass and weeds. I consider that report shows a very bad condition of the corn crop so far as Illinois is concerned; and I doubt if it has improved any since. In wet weather corn roots run very near the surface, and the late dry weather is drying the surface and will soon kill corn if continued. Had the early part of the season been dry the plant would have sought nourishment deep in the soil; but as it is, freq

white at S2c; 3.000 bu by sample at 30@33a on track; and 8,000 bu by sample at 313@33ac, free on board. Total, 11,000 bu.

RYE—Was dull and easy at 55c for No. 2. The receipts were larger, 21 care being inspected in, and that fact, together with the decline in wheat, tended to create weakness by causing buyers to hold off. Options were nominal at 55%c for August and 56c for Set tember. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 55c; 800 bu by sample at 50%c5c. Total, 1.300 bu.

BARLET—Was quiete and firm, September being 11%0 2c likher. The offerings were very light, and some of the anxious shorts were bidding up September, in the hope of drawing out scilers. The uncertain of the roop, and the fact that there people anwilling shortage for September, made at the cash of the sample of the anxious shorts were bidding up September, in the hope of drawing out scilers. The uncertain addition of the crop, and the fact that there people anwilling shortage for September, made at the cash of the sample and the sample at the crop is not turning out so well as it promised to a few weeks ago. The crop in the Northwest will probably prove to be a fair average one, and the samples already received show that it has generally been harvested in good condition. But a deficiency in the yield is reported in Canada and Western New York, and some parts of this State. The Nisgara Democrat states that the farmers in New York predict that the yield will not be more than a third as arge as last year, and the quality Inferior. A Belville paper speaks very favorably of the crop in that locality, but reports from other parts of Canada are not so promising. September sold at 73@755c, and at the close 74c was bid. October was offered at 72c, with 70c the highest four was the contract of the sample of the crop in that locality, but reports from other parts of Canada are not so promising. September sold at 80 cm of 10 c

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATLLE—Received during Sunday and Monday4:361 head. It was a lifeless market. There were
fewer huyers present than usual, and in the absence of
competition the heavy supply placed holders at a disadvantage. Nor was the heavy supply all that sellers had
to contend with, the quality of the offerings being poor,
while advices from the East were of a character to
deter shippers from active operations. Of the 5,000 or
more cattle in the yards, scarcely more than 1,500
changed owners. The fact that the day's business was
limited was not due to the firmness of holders, as there
was a general desire to realize, and in most instances a
willingness to make a reasonable concession. The day's
sales show a reduction of 10213/c. Fair to extra
shipping streers sold at \$4.0045.00; at the frast shroug
cattle at \$1.0043.05 for poor to choice. The market
closed heavy.

As. Price, No. As. Price.

As. Price, No.

## \$1.9063.50 for poor to choice. The market ## \$1.9063.50 for poo

alive. The yield or shrinkage below an average crop in Illinois will be not less than 100,000,000 bushels, is the opinion of Inoquous.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs, Aug. 7, 1876; Cunningham & Hunter, 18 casks soda ash; Fowler Bros., 100 sacks salt; G. J. Schmidt & Bro., 9 cases baskets; Fowler Bros., 1,150 sacks salt; Schweitzer & Beer, 24 cases toys; W. J. Faulkner, 2 cases merchandise; John V. Farwell & Co., 33 cases dry goods; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 1,155 telegraph poles; Charles Dennis, 6 pkgs household effects; McGill & Hall, 7,510 oak railroad ties. Duties collected, \$6,988.38.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and very steady, with a firmer feeling, though not much demand. The receipts of hogs were small, and operators were inclined to expect light arrivals from now till towards October; which makes holders firm, though there are few shipping ordersh are, and the trading is amostendiate to expect light arrivals from now till towards October; which makes holders firm, though there are few shipping ordersh are, and the trading is amostendiate, while holders offered their property but sparingly. Sales were reported of 220 bris seller August as 1818.05, 250 bris seller September at \$18.856(18.95); and 250 cases for keasy; a few contents, and a shipping condersh cre, and the tradingle almost entire they ear at \$15.725(schl.8.5. Total, 6.200 bris. The market closed steady at \$18.85(schl.8.90; and 750 bris seller September at soll sells are for a september; \$15.70(schl.8.5); and sells a september; \$15.70(schl.8.5); and sells a server reported of 220 bris seller August at \$18.80(schl.8.90; and 750 bris seller September at soll sells and se

day, 3, 604 head, or 112 cars of through stock and 70 cars for this market, making a total for the week of 8, 262 head, against 9, 297 last week; supply good, but no buyers on hand except local butchers at retail, as is usual on Monday; no quotations.

Hogs—Reccipts, 5, 335 head; total for the week, 14, 465, against 15, 420 last week; Yorkers, \$6.5096.75; Philadelphia, \$6.8097.15.

Sheep—Reccipts, 8, 300 head; total for the week, 22, 800 head, against 21, 700 last week; none selling.

CINCINNATI. O. Aug. 7.—Hogs—Fair and firm; fair to good light, \$6.3096, 50; do heavy, \$6.4096, 60; common and rough lots, \$5.7596.00; receipls, 1,029; shipments, 285. ments, 285.

97. LOUIS.

98. LOUIS.

98. LOUIS.

98. LOUIS.

98. LOUIS.

98. 1566. 35; Philadelphias, 86. 3566. 40.

Cattle-Very slow; little doing; prices unchanged.

TUMBER.

The cargo market was active and steady. The offerings were larger, nambering over thirty cargoes, and the yard-men were out early and bought about 20 cargoes. The offerings were mostly common inch and piece stuff. The former sold more readily than it did last week at \$7.708.25, and piece stuff was quiet sale at \$7.50. Good lumber continues scarce, and is consequently firm at both yards and docks. Lath are also firm, and \$1.15 has been offered for large quantities and refused, sellers holding at \$1.2001.25. Many manufacturers have stopped cutting lath, as there is no profit in shipping them at present prices, hence the light receipts. Shingles range from \$2.002.30. There were no new features in the retail branch of the trade. Small orders are coming in all the while, and some dealers prefers to a see a slight increase in the volume of sales, but the market is usually considered quiet. Clear lumber is firm, but prices for other grades are shout as irregular as ever:

First and second clear. \$30.0083.00

Third clear, i lineh. \$30.0083.00

Clear flooring, first and second, rough. \$30.00

Clear flooring, first and second, rough. \$30.00

First common siding. \$10.00 and \$10.00 a

6124c; April, 1214c; May, 12 17-22612 9-16c; June, 12 11-33612 23-32c; July, 12 27-3261234c. Octobris: No. 2. Auto-Caccody; less sative: receipts, 14.000 bris: No. 2. Auto-Caccody; less sative: receipts, 14.000 for the holios. 4.5366.85; less sative: Receipts, 25.0068.50; Minnesota patent process. 5.3629.00. Rye flour steady; 47.7065.18.

Corn. Med.—Steady; Western, \$2.2562.00. Rye flour steady; 47.706.18.

Corn. Med.—Steady; Western, \$2.2562.00. Rye flour steady; 47.706. St. 10.000 bry; receipts, 40.-000 bu; inferior spring, amber State, new, \$1.2461.25; No. 3 Milwaukee spring, 20ft. 9069256c; do good steamer, 5.0257. No. 1 three flays, 12 in No. 2 Childago apring, 25628.108; No. 2 do. 356256c. Rye—Market duli: State, prime, 7.5c; Western, unsound to choice, 58676d. Barley nominal; mais unsentled; very receipts. 83, 000 bu; receipts and state and trouble of the choice, 58676d. Barley nominal; mais unsentled; very receipts. 46,000 bu; mixed receipts. 46,000 bu; mixed western und drouping; receipts. 46,000 bu; mixed western and fitate. 20062c; white do. 36647c.

Hoys—Firm and unchanged.

Groceries—Office nominally unchanged; quiet. Sugar firmer a shade; fair to good refining. 59(69)4c; prime, 34c; refined. 10746c; 1145.

Nophtha—City, 11c.

Tattous—Frim; 38.6.

Strained Resin—Unchanged.

Sylirits Turpentine—Steady; 20c.

Eggs—Steady; Western, 15616c. city do, 7056(1566.

Provisions—Pork quiet; new mess, \$19.656(19.75; Provisions—Pork quiet; new mess, \$10.0000 @1254c; April. 1254c; May, 12 17-22@12 9-16c; June, 12 11-32@12 23-32c; July, 12 27-32@1254c.

Butter-Western, 1820.
Cheese-Unsettled; 36996.
Whisky-Firm; 31.145(21.15.
St. Lours, Aug. 7.—Cotton—Higher: middling, 1956; low middling, 1956; good ordinary, 5966.
Flour—Sound medium fall extras wanted at \$4.500
S.00; other grades very dull.
Grain—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 red fall, \$1.17
cash; same bid August and September; No. 3 do, \$1.02
61.025, cash; \$1.01 August; \$1.00 September. Gern was dull and lower; mixed Western, siest effect cash; \$4.2
August; 43c October. Oats—Market dull; \$1.376, asked cash; soe bid August; \$1.00 September. Gern was dull and lower; mixed Western, siest effect cash; \$4.2
August; 43c October. Oats—Market dull; \$1.576, asked. Bulk meats—Market dull; aboulders, \$1.576, asked. Bulk meats—Market dull; \$1.576, asked. Bulk

On bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, SCO bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

PHILADRIPHIA. Aug. 7.—Feiroleum—Quiet; refined, 175c; crude. 135c.

Sead—Clover, \$17.00@18.00; timothy, \$2.75.

Flour—Demand active; super. \$3.50; extra, \$4.00@4.75; Minnesota family, \$5.50@6.50; State, Ohio, and indiana. \$5.875@66.50; Corn in fair demand; sail, 50%5 57c; steam, 50@53c; yellow, 54@50c. Oats more active; mixed. 400; white, 425@4c.

Whisky—Steady; Western, \$1.14.

Rectiples—Wheat, 50.00 bu; corn, 81,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 50.00 bu; corn, 81,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat irm and active; Western red, 81,15@1.20; Pennsylvania red, \$1.20. Corn—Western mixed, 370. Oats quiet but sleady; white Western, 35@36c; nixed do, 35c. Rye firmer; 57@53c.

Provisions—Pork, 820.25. Shoulders, 34c; clear rib, 104c. Bacon—Shoulders, 94c; clear rib, 1146-114c.

Petroleum—Market easier; crude, 94c; refined, 17560

Whisky—Offered \$1.14; no buyers.

Curies—Steady and irm; Nio cargues, 144-2104c; Jobbing, 152-154c.
Petroleum—Market easier; crude, 94c; refined, 1740-174c; Petroleum—Market easier; crude, 94c; refined, 1740-174c.
Whishy—Offered \$1.14; no buyers.
Receists—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu.
Shipments—Corn, 54,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu.
Cincinnati, Aug. 7.—Cotton—Firmer, at 114c.
Plour—Steady and arm; \$4.75g5.32.
Cruda—Wheat moderately active and higher; red, 95c
631.05. Corn scarce and arm at 45c47c. Oats firmer; not quotably higher; 23c35c. Rys steady, at 58c. Barley quiet and steady at 70c77c.
Processons—Pork firm; \$10.00610.25. Lard firm; steam held at 1146a114c. Current make, 10%a11c; ketties steady at 174-31d. Bulk means steady; fair demand; shoulders, 7%c; clear ith, 36c coash; 34c buyers
August; clear, 104-3104c. Bacon quiet and firm; 34c
54c. 104-3104c, 1146a114c.
Butters—Firm and mechanged; choice Western ReButters—Firm and mechanged; choice Western Re-

Butter—Firm and unchanged; choice Western Reserve, 186200; Central Ohio, 176180; packers paying 126130 for medium grades.

MILWAUKEE. Aug. 7.—Flour—Quiet; firmly held.
Grain—Wheat opened weak; a shade higher; closed quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 37.08; hard, \$1.14; No. 2.945c; September, 045c; October, 854c0; No. 3. 805c. Cora steady; No. 2 in fair demand; 47c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2, 205c. Rye nominally steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2, 67c; September, 70c. As and higher; No. 2, 67c; September, 77, 000 bris; wheat, 28, 000 bu.

Buyralo, Aug. 7.—Grain—Wheat—Good milling demand and steady; sales 11, 500 bu Seboygan at \$1.18; Hard Milwaukee at \$1.18. Corn dull; sales of 1, 700 bu Milwaukee at \$1.18. Corn dull; sales of 1, 700 but severa at 85c.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Flour—Demand quiet and limited; sales confined to small lots; prices unchanged.

Grain—Corn unchanged. Osta—No. 2 white and mixed, 30,446; rejected, 31,938c; No. 1 white, 456
47c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Cotton scarce and firm: sales of 250 bales good ordinary at %\$35%c; low middling, 10%@10%c; middling, 11%@11%c; good middling, 12%@12%c; receipts, net, 302 bales; gross, 303; exports none; stock, 38,050. exports none; stock, 38,050.

Monilla, Aug. 7.—Cotton firm; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 67 balos; mise, 102.

Charleston, Aug. 7.—Cotton firm; middling, 11½60 11½c; net receipts, 11 balos; sales, 30; exports constwice, 201.

Galveston, Aug. 7.—Cotton steady; 11½c; net receipts 70 balos; sales, 15.

Savannan, Aug. 7.—Cotton firm; middling, 11c; net receipts, 263 balos; sales, 58; exports, coastwise, 487.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORE, Aug. 7.—Business continued rair with domestic commission houses, and jobbing trade light. Cotton goods were in moderate request. Cotton finnels and bleached shirtings were most active. Prints were in good demand, and ginghams, dress goods, shawis, felt skirts, and hostery, were in better request. Woolen goods were rather quiet. Foreign goods moved slowly.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 7.—Petroleum Theret very quiet; standard white, 110 test, 15c.
Pitrasvao, Aug. 7.—Petroleum quiet and firm; crude 80 aug. 4 by 15c. crude, \$2.52% at Parker's; refined, 17%c, Phila

manufacture manufacture, and the principal production of the control of the contr

corn; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 24 orls apples and sundries; schr Aunie M. Peterson, Buffaio, 44 000 corn; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 24 orls apples and sundries; schr Aunie M. Peterson, Budfaio, 44,000 bu corn; schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, 12 brs tallow, 3 brls apples, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr E. Robinson, Menekaunee, 5 brls beef; schr Mitche, White Lake, 75 bu oats, 10 brls beef; schr J. P. Marsh, Port Colborne, 23,878 bu wheat; schr C. L. Johnston, Frankfort, 100 bu oats; schr Mineral State, Kingston, 17,783 bu wheat; star Corona, Muskegön, 6 brls liquor, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuek, 100 bu corn, 100 green hides, and sundries; schr Truman Moss, Alpena, 10 brls beef, 3 do pork, and sundries; schr Ironsides, Cedar River, 30 bu oats, 4 brls flour, 12 brls beef, 12 brls pork; brlg Commerce, Menominee, 2 brls lard, and sundries; prop St. Alban, Ogdensburg, 12, 200 bu corn, 25 brls flour, 15 brls pork, and sundries, 151 bales wool—Brockville, 100 brls pork; prop Trader, South Haven, sundries.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.

Chicago—There was a good demand for vessels for corn, and room was reported taken for 500,000 bu corn by sail at 1½c, and by steam at usual rates, and about 16,000 bu wheat by propeller. Following are the charters: To Buffalo—Prope Java, Cuba, Montana, and Empire State; barges Adams, Graves, and Raleigh; and schr Winslow, all corn at 1½c; prop Waverly, wheat and corn through. To Estate

and Raleigh; and schr Winslow, all corn at 1½c; prop Waverly, wheat and corn through. To Eric—Prop India, wheat and corn, and schr Allegheny, corn through.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—The demand for vessels is improving. Wheat rates to Oswego, 4½c; to Buffrlo, 2½c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation. Whitaker & Co. report the scow Dolphin, lumber, Au Sable to Detroit, \$1.25.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Nothing done in grain freights to-day, and rates remain nominal at 2c on wheat to Buffalo, and 5½c to Oswego and Kingaton.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—There were twelve cargoes of lumber in port last evening. As the wind is quite favorable a large lumber fleet is expected here to-day.... The rates for carrying lumber have stiffened somewhat during the last few days. The schr Grace Murray was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of dry lumber from Oconto to this city at \$1.50 per m. This an advance of a shilling.... The prop George Dunbar and the barge Eldorado have been decked by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have leaks stopped. This Company is also making a new centre-board for the barge Contest and is calking her top sides.... Complaint is made by several tugmen that one end of the schr Orkney Lass, lying near Indiana street bridge, is adrift, and has swung around so as to obstruct the river in that vicinity. She ought to be attended to before any damage is done.... Mike Driscoll has been appointed Captain of the tug Tarrant, in place of Con Mahoney, resigned.... The schr Topsey, while being towed up the river yesterday morning, came in contact with the abutment of the State street bridge and had her quarter-iron torn off and her stern-planking stove in.... The tug Nighthawk towed the schr Nassan into the abutment of Van Buren street bridge yesterday, and the Nassan came out of the combat minus her bowspirt and torn sails.... The prop Montgomery ran into the schr Hans Crocker in the river. The latter vessel was severely damaged, considerable of her stern being torn away. The damage to the Montgomery was alight... The schr Higgle and Jones was chartered yesterday to take a cargo of Iron-ore from Escanba to Ashtabula at 90 cents.

From Lake Surenion.—The prop Joseph L Hurd, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, arrived here yesterday morning. Clerk T. 8. Baker furnishes the following interesting log of the retry:

"Salled evening of 25th; left the west shorn Thursday morning: had some sea crossing Lake

Hard, of Leopoid & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, arrived here yesterday morning. Clerk T. S. Baker furnishes the following interesting log of her trip:

"Salled evening of 25th; left the west short Thursday, morning; had some sea crossing Laky Michigan; passengers not sea-sick, but enjoyed thighly. We sailed into mouth Sault Ste. Maris River morning of 28th; not a passenger below, all on deck enjoying the beautiful scenery and delightful weather. This is the day of the trip up and down; arrived at the cansi and locked through 4 p. m., and proceeded on our voyage, arriving at Portage Sanday morning. This day Portage Lake was full of life. We saw two large excursions enroute with all of 1,500 people on board. We also saw lying at different wharfs the stimes Arctic, Cuyohoga, City of Fremont, and Manistee; also steam-barge Swaa and bark Favorite. This was July 30.

"Ang. I found us at Marquette, on our way down. Here we took on down cargo and a good number of passengers, most of them foreigners. It is remarkable the heavy European travel we carry this season, with their servants, wine baskets, and heavy luggage. They are a jolly people and have gay times. In port of Marquette, the 1st, we saw simrs St. Paul, St. Louis, Cuyahoga, steam-barge Mary Jarecki, O. B. Hale, Superior, H. B. Tuttle, J. S. Fay and consorts, schr New London, Aiva Bradley, and Charles Hinckley. We left Marquette morning of the 2d. Ran the river 3d, where we met stmr Pacific and schrs Northerner and S. Gaskin. We had a fine run to Chicago, arriving Saturday evening. Will leave again for Lake Superior Tuesday evening, Auc. S, at 8 o'clock. Among the most prominent passengers down were Judge Cochrane and wife, of New York City (off at Mackinac); J. G. Easton, C. M. Smith and wife, of Hyde Park; Mrs. M. A. Rozet, of Philadelphia (off at Sheboygan). A party of English people were with us as far as Mackinac.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 7.—ARRIVED—Prop
Havana; schrs Helens, Genoa, City of Tawas. CLEARED-Schrs City of Tawas, Hippogriffe, PASSED DOWN—Stmr Pacific. WEATHER—Fine.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 7.—Down—Props
Mary Jarecki, Scotia, Alaska, Wales and barges,
Tempest and barges; tug Prindle and raft; schri
Heroert Dudley, Emma A. Mayes, S. V. R. Noyea,
Grace Whitney, H. A. Richmond, West Side,
Lone Star. and C. G. Trumpff.

Ur—Props Starrucca, Japan, Abercorn, Jenness
and barges; schr Bismarck.

Wind—South; gentle,
Waatsus—Pine.

Jones is not brave, and is capable of ending any humiliations before defending himself in valet, who knows him well and loves him il, was yesterday inspecting Jones' wardrobe it found a pair of pantaloons damaged as the seat by characteristic tears. "Alas!" sale excellent servant, with a sigh, "how cany master so far forget himself as to entails aromant with manule with hob-mailed shy?"

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 7.—ARRIVED—Prop Atlantia, Lacon. 2, 500 bu corn; Messenger, Lacon, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Andrew Jackson, LaSalle, 6,250 bu corn; North Branch, Buffalo Rock, 5,900 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Cataract, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Metropolis, Chillicothe, 6,200 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,840 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; prop Whale, Seneca, 3,804 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn. CLEARED—Commerce, Bird's Bridge, 31,700 lath, 100 bris salt; Orion, Marseilles, 34, 105 ft lamber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,371 bu wheat; Mapla Leaf, Lockport, 5,300 bu wheat; Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,163 bu wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This and That.—The United States sfmr Michagan is on her way to Chicago and Milwaukee...

Mr. J. Tomlinson, General Superintendent of Lights for the Dominion of Canada, is now inspecting the lighthouses under his charge... The schr Julia Willard was damaged last Thursday at Erie to the amount of about \$600 by the prop Jarvis Lord running into her.... A large floating island was seen on Lake St. Clair last Thursday... The Saginaw Republican says: "The stmrs Dove and Dunlap, which form the Shore Line to Alpena, have had a poor season so far, but reports show an increase of late. The Dove extends its trip to this point, but the Dunlap does not attempt river navigation."... A Toronto dispatch says: "It is understood that, in addition to the stoppage of all tug-boats bringing tows from the United States upon entering Canadian waters not made free by treaty with the United States, the Minister of Customs contemplates stopping barges as well, if redress be not obtained by the partial and milder measure.".... Capt. Gibson, of the prop Fountain City, reports that on the last trip down he did not pass a single vessel bound down on Lake Huron, nor was one seen for two days. This is rather a remarkable circumstance in connection with the navigation of our great lakes, and illustrates the extreme dullness of shipping.

A Tarnish Coran, Voyage.—The ship Oneids left London on Dec. 27 with a large cargo of general merchandize. She had also on board five chief cabin, nine second cabin, and nine third cabin passengers, all the cabins being on deck. Of the 12th of March, about 3 a.m., the sea wallashed into fury, and tremendous bodies of wate came on board, the sea overvunning both side and almost burying the ship. At 3.30 a.m., ship house on deck, samshing in the doors of the mile ship house on deck, samshing in the doors of the mile ship house on deck, samshing in the doors of the mile ship house on deck, samshing in the doors of the mile ship house on deck, sand, forcing its way throug and through, completely g EXPLANATION O

Ald. Lawler said if their possession the facts be presented to the Counargue that Mayor Colvin fully performed their dut they should not be remained deprecated the introductions, or national questications.

ations.

Ald. Lengacher briefly given against confirming giving it as his opinion t cient to warrant the reject appointees. The Comm desinite charges. Ald. Vs. both wrong and coward receive their consideration.

Ald. Smith thought it report as the Committee.

Mr. Tuley Emplo the LaSalle St Litigat Discussing the tlemen Non School Ins

Should Not Co Charges Made by Mr. Them and Mr

Reasons Given W

How They Were Re ter Post

GENERAL 1 The Common Council I yesterday afternoon. In embers absent were McAuley.

The following communit
His Honor the Mayor,

placed on file:

The retrenchments which have inaugurated in the adairs of the Municipal Govand must continue to receive citizen who favors an econic seryice. But the fact muthat these measures will father full purpose, if the woend here. The present distinances demands incessations on our part in the redipenses; and whenever and be saved to the city without interests. I hold it to be the me his utmost endeavors pleased to add that every am informed, is in full acceptant in the continuation of the ordinative of the continuation of the conti placed on file: iawful authority to reduce to which could be urge jection which could be ut of completeness. But su error of yours. The faul Having then reduced employes so far as the saby legislation, it seems justice require that all that officials whose salar should voluntarily submic compensation in the sai The necessities of appeal alike to every of pointed to the heads of cheerfully submit to suc

A communication was re appointing Thomas J. Fo No. 619 Milwaukee avenue On motion of Ald. Ryan concurred in. The following communifrom City-Attorney Tuthil

from City-Attorney Tuthii
I submit herewith a let
Esq., in regard to the case
The City of Chicago. Tl
large number of cases
construction of the L
aggregate of damages
ceeds \$100,000. Mr.
specially employed in this d ceeds \$100,000. Mr.
specially employed in the
istration, and tried the
This will be a test case,
are of the greatest impe
honorable body are of o,
the city will be best substention in the case, on as
with it, in the Supreme C
resolution herewith submi
spectfully,
Ri

about the case, and as!
the Council be obtaine
he act in the matter.

The resolution was as in
Resolved, That the Maye
authorized to retain the se
Esq., in the case of Rums
Supreme Court of the State
Ald. Thompson mo
resolution. The retal
sel would be of great
Ald. Sweeney inquir
had cost already and how
be required to finish up
Ald. Thompson repl
upon how many suits
city. If this suit was
further litigation.
Ald. Sommer said the re
expense to the city, and h
ground of economy to the
Tuley.
Ald. Sheridan thou
ferred until the acti
Hayes' case should be
Ald. Gilbert moved
the Judiciary Commit
The City Comptrolle
contracts between the
Light and Coke Company
light and Coke Company
olution of the Council.
lished. about the case, and asl the Council be obtaine

THE SCHO The special order re of five School Inspecto Ald. Sommer moved t Committee be not concr pointments of ex-Mayor Ald. Rawleigh moved table. Lost-yeas, 16:
Ald. Van Osdel, as a tee on Schools, read th

EXPLANATION C.

The Committee have suffered by the most of the Board of them that the best interests a change. The question considered, and had hothe clusion of the Committare political aspirants, from evidence in their just the position to adding without regard to schools.

The Committee know Board; that some of the that Ring; and that the Ring sand that the Ring sade of the character to count Ring. So much so, that on boasted that he can control Board. The opportunity numbers in the Board will Ring. Those who wish to intact probably know of the and are in sympathy with the The Committee do not dedunce they have before the wish to injure the reputation of the regular committee against any We therefore have no designation of Mr. Colvin's submit the propriety of a fresh from the people, the selecting the persons to pre-tion as members of the Board Ald Lawler said if the

(anitowoc, 24 brls apples and M. Peterson, Budnio, 44,000 unee, Menekaunee, 12 bxs and sundries; prop Messen-sundries; schr E. Robin-brls beef; schr Mil-5 bu oats, 10 brls beef; Colborne, 23,878-bu wheat; rankfort, 100 bu oats; schr ton, 17,785 bu wheat; stmr brls liquor, and sundries; o pork, and sundries; schr 30 bu cats. 4 bris flour, 12; brig Commerce, Menom-sundries; prop St. Albans, corn, 25 bris flour, 15 bris 51 bales wool—Brockville, rader, South Haven, sun-

IGHTS. a good demand for vessels reported taken for 500,000 and by steam at usual rates, heat by propeller. Follow-beat by propeller. Follow-b Buffalo—Props Java, Cuba, State; barges Adams, Graves, Winslow, all corn at 11/c; d corn through. To Eric-corn, and schr Allegheny,

25.

Nothing done in grain ses remain nominal at 2c on 5% to Oswego and Kings-IICHIGAN.

re twelve cargoes of lumber As the wind is quite favoralumber have stiffened some-few days. The schr Grace yesterday to bring a cargo of to to this city at \$1.50 per of a shilling.... The prope of a shilling.... The proper barge Eldorado-have been Dry-Dock Company to have Company is also making a for the barge Contest at top sides... Complaint eral tugmen that one Orkney Lass, lying near a, is adrift, and has swung at the river in that vicinity, ed to before any damage is I has been appointed Captain place of Con Mahoney, repeey, while being towed up rning, came in contact with ate street bridge and had her stern-planking stove when towed the schr Nassau and Buren street bridge yesau came out of the combat and torn sails... The prophe schr Hans Crocker in the ressel was severely damof her stern being ge to the Montgomery was gie and Jones was chartered go of iron-ore from Escanatents.

Austrian's Lake Superior terday morning. Clerk I following interesting log d' 25th; left the west shore

terday morning. Clerk T. following interesting log of 25th; left the west shored some sea crossing Lake not sea-sick, but enjoyed to mouth Sault Ste. Mariant in the peautiful scenery and This is the day of the arrived at the cand 4 p. m., and proceeded ving at Portage Sundar tage Lake was full of life. The same of th

Aug. 7.—Arrived—Prop Genoa, City of Tawas. of Tawas, Hippogriffe, HURON. HURON.

, Aug. 7.—Down—Propa llaska, Wales and barges, up Prindle and raft; schrie A. Mayes, S.V. R. Noyes, Richmond, West Side, umpn.

Japan, Abercorn, Jenness rck.

CANAL. Messenger, Lacon, 6,000 LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; ile, 6, 250 bu corn; North a, 900 bu corn; Montreal, Cataract, Utica, 6, 000 bu licothe, 6, 200 bu corn; bu corn; D. T. Wright, rop Whale, Seneca, 3, 800 a, 6, 400 bu corn. Bird's Bridge, 31, 700 lath, seilles, 34, 105 ft lumber; 4, 371 bu wheat; Maple wheat; Elizabeth, Lock-

United States stmr Michi-

cago and Milwaukee.... neral Superintendent of n of Canada, is now inunder his charge.... The amaged last Thursday at unt \$600 by the prop Jar... A large floating island it last Thursday... The the store Line to poor season so far, increase of late. The dispoint, but the Dunlap vigation. .... A Toronto lerstood that, in addition boats bringing tows from alering Canadian waters ith the United States, the emplates stopping burges obtained by the partial... Capt. Gibson, of the ris that on the last trip agle vessel bound down mee seen for two days. It is the control of our great lakes, and liness of shipping.

ack.—The ship Oneids the alerge cargo of genhad also on board five abin, and nine third cabins being on deck. Or 3 a. m., the sea wanendons bodies of water overrunning both side overrunning both side overrunning both side of smashed by the din over port and stall in the doors of the mile of cring its way through the din over port and stall in the doors of the mile of smashed partition stores, etc., and in vivould be washed over the same and carge erof rescue. The i sharing the same fatt by the arm and firf as she was being carge.

as she was being caraater which swept ay
as also struck by a large and effects ofe
were also washed qaken into the enddyd
the forecastle, ande
th clothing.—Livepi

efending himself is il and loves him II, Jones' wardrobe ie a damaged as the re. "Alas!" sahe a sigh, "how cany mself as to entail

## THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Recommends the Reduction of Untouched Salaries.

Mr. Tuley Employed to Conduct the LaSalle Street Tunnel Litigation.

Discussing the Five Gentlemen Nominated as School Inspectors.

Should Not Confirm Them. Charges Made by Mr. Hanford Against

Reasons Given Why the Council

Them and Mrs. Sullivan How They Were Received .-- The Mat-

ter Postponed. GENERAL RUSINESS.

The Common Council held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Mayor Heath Ald. Aldrich was elected to preside. The

The following communication was read from His Honor the Mayor, and was accepted and

nembers absent were Messrs. Pearsons and

The following communication was accepted and placed on file:

The retrenchments which your honorable body have inaugurated in the administration of the affairs of the Municipal Government have received, and must continue to receive, the plaudits of every citizen who favors an economical and honest public service. But the fact must not be lost sight of that these measures will fall far short of serving their full purpose, if the work of retrenchment is to end here. The present disturbed condition of our finances demands incessant and increased exertions on our part in the reduction of municipal expenses: and whenever and wherever a dollar can be saved to the city without jeopardizing its true interests, I hold it to be the duty of every official to use his utmost endeavors to that end. And I am pleased to add that every city official, so far as I am informed, is in full accord with these views.

Hy approval of the ordinance reducing the salaries of certain employes was given because I believe that the best interests of our city would be subserved by so doing. By that ordinance your honorable body provided for a reduction in the salary of every official and employe which you had the lawful authority to reduce, and the only objection which could be urged against it is its want of completeness. But such result comes from no error of yours. The fault is wholly with the law. Having then reduced the salaries of the city employes so far as the same could legally be done by legislation, it seems to me equity and exact justice require that all should be treated alike; that officials whose salaries the law cannot reach should voluntarily submit to a reduction in their compensation in the same proportion as those whom the law has reached.

The necessities of our city at the present time appeal alike to every official to signify in writing his acceptance of such reduced salary. Confident that these suggestions will receive the consideration which they merit, I am, respectfully, yours, M. Hearn, Mayor.

A communication was r

A communication was read from Mayor Heath appointing Thomas J. Foster City Weigher at No. 619 Milwaukee avenue.
On motion of Ald. Ryan the appointment was LASALLE STREET TUNNEL CASES.

LASALLE STREET TUNNEL CASES.

The following communication was received from City-Attorney Tuthill:

I submit herewith a letter from M. F. Tuley, Esq., in regard to the case of J. T. Rumsey vs. The City of Chicago. This is the first of a large number of cases growing out of the construction of the LaSalle street tunnel. The aggregate of damages claimed in these cases exceeds \$100,000. Mr. Tuley was, as he states, specially employed in this case by the last Administration, and tried the case in the lower Court. This will be a test case, and the principles involved are of the greatest importance to the city. If your honorable body are of opinion that the interests of the city will be best subserved by Mr. Tuley's retention in the case, on account of his familiarity with it in the Surveyor Court the presentation.

the city will be best subserved by Mr. Tuley's retention in the case, on account of his familiarity with it, in the Supreme Court, the passage of the resolution herewith submitted will be proper. Respectfully,

Mr. Tuley's letter simply states the facts about the case, and asked that the authority of the Council be obtained if it was desired that he act in the matter.

The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be authorized to retain the services of M. F. Tuley, Esq., in the case of Rumsey vs. the City, in the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

Ald. Thompson moved the passage of the resolution. The retaining of the learned counsel would be of great advantage to the city.

Ald. Sweeney inquired how much this matter had cost already and how much money would be required to finish up.

Ald. Thompson replied that it would depend upon how many suits were brought against the city. If this suit was won it would stop all further litigation.

Ald. Sommer said the resolution meant extra urther litigation.

Ald. Sommer said the resolution meant extra

expense to the city, and he was opposed on the ground of economy to the employment of Mr. Tuley. Tuley.

Ald. Sheridan thought action should be deferred until the action of the Court in Mr. Hayes' case should be learned.

Ald. Gilbert moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

The City Comptroller submitted copies of the contracts between the city and the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company and the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company, in response to a resolution of the Council. Laid over and published.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The special order relating to the nomination of five School Inspectors was then reached. Ald. Sommer moved that the report of the Committee be not concurred a, and that the appointments of ex-Mayor Colvin be approved. Ald. Rawleigh moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 18.
Ald. Van Osdel, as a member of the Commit-

tee on Schools, read the following EXPLANATION OF THEIR REPORT:

EXPLANATION OF THEIR REPORT:

The Committee have sufficient evidence of the movements of the Board of Education to satisfy them that the best interests of the schools demand a change. The question of nationality was not considered, and had nothing to do with the conclusion of the Committee. Some of the nominces are political sapirants, and the Committee believe, from evidence in their possession, that they prostitute the position to advance their political standing without regard to the best interests of the schools.

The Committee know that a Ring is formed in the Board; that some of the nominees are members of that Ring; and that the Ring includes persons outside of the Board. Other of the nominees not in the Ring have not sufficient foresight or independence of character to counteract the working of the Ring. So much so, that one of the nominees has boasted that he can control nine members of the Board. The opportunity now offered to pince new members in the Board will effectually break the Ring. Those who wish to keep the present Board intact probably know of the workings of the Ring, and are in sympathy with them.

The Committee do not desire to lay all the evidence they have before the public, as they do not wish to injure the reputation of any one of the nominees, and as no personal prejudice exists in the Committee against any member of the Board. We therefore have no desire to make any personal attack. These nominations would not have been made by Mr. Colvin' if the people had not been defrauded of their right to elect a new Mayor at the expiration of Mr. Colvin's term. We therefore submit the propriety of allowing our new Mayor, fresh from the people, the right and privitige of selecting the persons to present to us for confirmation as members of the Board of Educution.

Discussion.

Ald Lawler said if the Committee had in their possession the facts indicated, they should be presented to the Council. He proceeded to argue that Mayor Colvin's nominees had faithfully performed their duty, and that therefore they should not be removed from the Board. He deprecated the introduction of political, religious, or national questions into their deliberations.

Ald. Lengacher briefly reviewed the reasons aid. Lengacher briefly reviewed the reasons given against confirming the present Inspectors, giving it as his opinion that they were insufficient to warrant the rejection of Mayor Colvin's appointees. The Committee ought to prefer definite charges. Aid. Van Osdel's Aport was both wrong and cowardly, and ought not to receive their consideration.

Aid. Smith thought it wrong to ridicule the report of the Committee on Behools, who were not compelled to favor any particular nomina-tions. He believed in giving the inspectors a chance to clear themselves from the charges preferred against them by the Committee. The best way out of the difficulty was to refer the matter to the Mayor, and let him dispose of it as he saw it. He asked for a fair hearing for the inspectors and weed the

of it as he saw fit. He asked for a fair hearing for the Inspectors, and urged that the matter should be theroughly ventilated.

Ald. White said before he voted to cast a stigma upon any man he wanted to be fully posted on the facts. He thought every one of the men reported adversely against was honorable and honest, and should not be rejected without a cause.

Ald. Byan was much surprised at the lame and nonsensical paper submitted by the Alderman from the Ninth. A gentleman of his profession ought to know that when submitting specifications the plans should accompany them. The report consisted of nothing but insinuations from beginning to end, and did not treat the Inspectors fairly. The members of the Y. M. C. A., it was well known, were working against these men because of their action in regard to the Bible in the public schools. For his children in the schools, and that, he believed, was the sentiment of the majority of the people.

Ald. Gilbert said Ald. Gilbert said

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE
was not one of religion or nationality, but of
efficiency and reform. They required men on
the Board of Education who were not suspected the Board of Education who were not suspected of belonging to any ring.

Ald. Cullerton—You'll have to go outside the city to find them. [Laughter.]

Ald. Gilbert said there were men of education and ability in Chicago who would represent the people much better than the gentlemen whose names it was proposed to drop,—Messrs. Richberg, Olsen, Bluthardt, Wilce, and Olinger.

Ald. Cullerton said the charter provided that Mr. Colvin should send in the names. Some very strong insinuations had been thrown out, and it was simple justice that the gentlemen should have an opportunity to defend themsolves. If there were any bad members on the Board, Mayor Heath had the power to weed them out. It was not right to tarnish the names of gentlemen because it was suspected that one, or probably two, of the appointees belonged to a ring.

Ald. Smith wanted the Committee to stand in a proper light before the Council and the pub-

Ald. Smith wanted the Committee to stand in a proper light before the Council and the public, and he hoped that Ald. Van Osdel, who had the documents in his possession, would present his facts so that that they might be published, and the accused have a chance to defend them-

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.

Ald. Van Osdel then handed a dozen pages of foolscap to the Clerk, who proceeded to read. The charges at the beginning of this document were so strong and extraordinary that an effort was made to suppress it. A great deal of confusion ensued. The Chairman ruled the paper out of order, but several Aldermen pressed for its nearest.

its perusal.

Ald. Cleveland stated, in response to a question, that the document simply contained the evidence in the hands of the Committee.

The reading of the document was then loudly demanded.

Ald. Gilbert moved to recommit the whole on motion of Ald. Smith this was voted Ald. Van Osdel wished to withdraw the docu-

ment.

This was objected to.

Ald. Stewart said the document did not come from or represent the Committee. He stated that as a member of the Committee. Ald. Thompson rose to a point of order. This not being a communication from a committee he wanted to know by what authority it came before the Council.

Ald. Cullerton also had a point of order. Ald. Van Osdel had produced the document to show there was some ground for his former remarks and was therefore in order. Inasmuch as a portion had been read an intelligent communi-

marks and was therefore in order. Inasmuch as a portion had been read an intelligent community demanded the rest.

The Chairman said he was very much of opinion, after the perusal of the first few lines, that the document was hardly in order, but inasmuch as it had gone so far, and there was a general demand for it, he would throw the responsibility of the matter upon the Council—and put it as a motion whether the paper should be read.

and put it as a motion whether the paper sounds be read.

There was no objection made, and the Clerk again commenced to read the document.

Ald. Sheridan, however, wanted a little information. Did the Chairman of the Committee or Mr. VanOsdel base their report on the document? If so, was it anonymous?

Ald. Stewart—I stated that I did not.

The Chairman—The Clerk will proceed to read. Ald. Sheridan—I should like to get that in-

The Chairman—You can get it afterwards.

Ald. Gilbert moved that the special order set for 5 o'clock be taken up.

This motion was not entertained, the Chair holding that, as demand had been made, the documents would have to be read.

The Clerk then continued the reading as follows:

lows:

The rule and ruin party of the old Council had its representative Ring in the Board of Education. The leaders of this Ring are Richberg, English, and Goggin (attorney for the Board), the first two of whom have been renominated by Colvin to perpetuate the rule of the Ring. That this Ring has plotted and legislated to cripple the schools, and to use the position to further private and sectarian interests, is a matter of history; the past two or three years have been full of apprehension in minds of all the best men and women connected with the schools. with the schools.

THE INSTIGATOR AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF of all deviltry connected with the legislation of the Board is Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Secretary of the Board is Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works. Her influence with Colvin was proven by her getting Balley dismissed and her hasband appointed in his stead. The hostility of this Ring to Mr. Pickard the unremitting and the state of the property of the constant consultations between the above Mrs. S. and Doty and the Ring, the frequent appearance of editorials from the pen of Mrs. S. In the daily papers, the constant ignoring of Mr. Pickard, the outrageous legislation emanating from this Ring through a Committee appointed by Richberg and composed of the worst material in the Board, the secret consultations of this Committee, to which Mr. Pickard was not admitted, while Mr. Doty was; the Insulting and appercilious treatment of teachers by this Ring, the absolute worthlessness of Dovy the regarded by nine-tenths of the teachers, are all matters of fact which cannot be disputed. From his position as President of the Board.

In following the demands and courting the favor of this hostile element, has done the schools an incalculable injury—chiefest, in aiding and abstrling schemes to cripple the efficiency of the schools, and to drive from them those who have done the most to build them up. Richberg has said during the past year that Mr. Pickard was too officious in the matter of filling vacancies, and that he must be ware, or his place would be filled by some one more plainant who calculate injury—chiefest, in aiding and abstrling schemes to cripple the efficiency of the schools, and to drive from them those who have done the most to build them up. Richberg has said during the past year that Mr. Pickard was too officious in the matter of filling vacancies, and that he must be beautiful to the past year that Mr. Pickard was too dictious in the matter of filling vacancies, and that he must be proved to the past year of the filling was a substance o

who are shrewd enough to penetrate their schemings, and despise them for their infamous deed and designs. It was the PUSILLANIMOUS MANNERS OF THESE PELLOWS hat compelled such men as W. H. Wells and E. I. Sheldon to resign their seats in the Board out of self-respect. Bluthardt, by his voting with his king in their worst schemes, by his boasting of f self-respect. Bluthardt, by his voting his king in their worst schemes, by his boast is readiness to debauch any woman who

The Chairman—I think I will not permit any more to be read. [Cries of "Read!" and sensation in the lobby.] It is not respectable language to be used.

Ald. Ryan—It is presented by a gentleman supposed to be respectable.

The Chairman—It is not fit to be read.

An Alderman—Who signs the communication!

tion!
The Clerk read the names at the close suggested as proper persons for the Board as the signatures.
Ald. Van Osdel explained this fact amid some onfusion.

Ald. Cullerton—Will the gentleman give us

Ald. Culterton—with the gentleman give us the name of the author?

Ald. Van Osdel—I have the names.

Several Aldermen—Go on with the reading.

The Chairman (emphatically)—I cannot allow any more to be read for the reason I have already extraction. dready given.

any more to be read for the reason I have already given.

GIVE THE NAME.

Ald. Cullerton—I rise to a question of privilege. We have listened to some very base insinuations with regard to some very respectable citizens. These gentlemen may need redress, and inasmuch as the paper has been read in a legislative body and came from a respectable gentleman, who desires to put himself right before the community, it is only proper that the name of the author or authors should be made public. [Cheers in the lobby.]

Ald. Lawler (to the Chairman—Do you decide, as presiding officer, in face of a unanimous wish of the Council, that the paper shall not be read?

The Chairman—I decide that it should not be read?

The Chairman—I decide that it should not be read?

Ald. Lawler—But suppose we insist that this paper should be read through! I objected to the reading of it at first because I thought something was to come; but now I want it read. I appeal from your decision. The paper will be published, and I think we can stand it here as well as in the papers.

Ald. Smith—I hope it will not go that far. I hope that we will have it read without an appeal.

Improper, but of course I will leave the responsibility entirely to the Council.

Ald. Smith—I think the Chair anticipates

Aid. Smith—I think the Chair anticipates that the communication will become worse as it proceeds. I can assure him that it does not. I have read it, and am satisfied that it is necessary it should be read now.

Ald. Lawler withdrew his appeal out of respect to the Chair, and moved that the paper be read. The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas, 29; nays, 5,—the latter being Messrs. Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Gilbert, and Stewart. Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Onbert, and art.

The Clerk then continued where he left off as follows:
—and by his general history as a demagogue, has proved himself entirely unworthy to hold any office of honor or trust,—certainly an office which involves the welfare of our children, who now more than ever need to be surrounded with purity and wisdom.

J. OLESON
is a venal fellow, weak-minded and untrustworthy,
whose support can be secured for any measure,
however questionable, if skillfully plied with proper inducements.

Such men as these are intrusted with the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and with legislating for the children of this

Such men as these are intrusted with the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annally, and with legislating for the children of this great city.

Pitiable spectacle, that a city of half a million people cannot find enough wise, prudent, honest, pure men—men who need not deliberate in a closet or with one particular woman—to determine what they shall do or not do.

Of Messrs. Olinger and Wilce, it is certainly true that they are good men, but also true that they lack stamina and foresight.

The demand now is for men free from political aspirations, who will bring to their duties honest intentions, knowledge of educational wants, administrative ability, and who have property to be taxed. Such would be representative men. Give us such. P. S.—Four members cast blank ballots when Mr. Pickard was nominated last summer. Mark them: Richberg, English. Phil Hoyne, Welch. Out of fitteen members, the nationality question forced in eight members.

The following have frequent mention as persons who would be good members, and efficient: William H. Wells, A. G. Lane, P. P. Heywood, C. H. Case, Ira W. Buell, J. P. Reynolds, Secretary Exposition Association; J. H. Ragatz, banker.

On Mr. Hanford's resignation in June, 1875, Mr. Lewis was elected Assistant Superintendent for the balance of the school year, and had the pledged support of a majority of the Board for re-election. A plot to oust Mr. Pickard was laid, and for that purpose an available man to be used was looked for, and Duane Doty was selected. The school system could not be broken down so long as Mr. Pickard gemained. The strong outside element in the plot was Mrs. Margaret Sullivan and Mayor Colvin. Mrs. S. and Doty being a mutual admiration society, Colvin was worked upon, and he in turn used all his influence to bring in Doty, with the avowed intention of ousting Mr. Pickard gemained. The strong outside element in the plot was Mrs. Margaret Sullivan and Mayor Colvin. Mrs. S. and Doty being a mutual admiration society, Colvin was worked upon, and he in tu

of featuers.

In the Principals' Association he has done little or nothing, except occasionally to make an ass of himself.

The Principals without exception consider him as of no value to the schools whatever; rather as a positive injury. The fact is that so much of the previous work of the superintendency has been relegated to the Principals that the Assistant Superintendent is entirely a supernumerary. As the time for fixing salaries for 1876 and 1877 came around in June last, a special committee was appointed for curtailment. Doty was in constant conference wich them, while Mr. Pickard was ignored. The salary of every employe and teacher was reduced from 10 to 25 per cent, with the single exception of Doty's salary, which was retained at \$3,000. The inference is that since Mr. Pickard is inclined to fight they provide a fat thing for Doty in the contingency of not electing him superintendent. Richberg is the responsible man in the whole business. He could control the whole matter, and has boasted of controlling nine votes in the Board. For some reason best known to himself he has continually insulted the Principals and belittled their work, even going to their subordinate teachers and saying insulting things about them. The Board continually excludes Mr. Pickard from their Committee deliberations,—a thing unheard of before,—and, as they never visit the schools, they work as one would except. Their work would have been most disastrous but for Mr. Pickard's watchfulness—he getting information in roundabout ways, and thus defeating their designs. M. B. Sullivan, late of the Tives, has more influence than any one member of the Board. [Theisat three are Catholice, and the matter came out through a Catholice, and the matter came out of the time the

what they have been doing without exception for years.

For some reason a Superintendent of German has been provided and furnished an office. As the teachers of German are all native Germans, one would think English needs a Superintendent just as much and quite as worthy of it. The fact is, German was put into and is kept in the schools as a mere political dodge, Richberg being prominent in it. It is a nuisance to the system. There is but one opinion upon the subject among the teachers. It costs the city about \$20,000 a year.

The Superintendent of German is on a par with the Assistant Superintendent in usefulness.

The lobby filled rapidly during the reading of these papers, the news having spread that some interesting matter was before the Council. Great excitement prevailed, and there were applause and hisses at the end of almost every sentence. As soon as the Clerk had resumed his seat, Ald. Ryan sprang up, and, addressing Ald. Van Osdel, sald—Will the gentleman father the

Ald. Van Osdel—I don't understand what you Ald. Ryan—Did you write these documents?
Ald. Van Osdel—No; I have the two names of the authors, and whenever it is necessary I will show them.

Ald. Ryan—I should like to have their names.

Ald. Van Osdel—I hold myself responsible or them.

vidence, and I move they lay over and be pub-Ald. Ryan—Not without the names, I hope. Ald. Ryan—Not without the names, I hope.
Ald. Stewart said, as one of the Committee on Schools, he did not know one of the gentlemen nominated by Mr. Colvin, and was by no means prejudiced against them. He had taken very little notice of the papers when they were produced before the Committee. His duty, he considered, was to vote in the interest of economy and reform, and, without being influenced by the documents to which they had listened, he had signed the report against the appointment of these men.
Ald. Sheridan said it was plain, after the reading of the documents, what had caused the report of the Committee.
Ald. Cleveland—We made our report before we got those letters.

we got those letters.

ALD. SHERIDAN

was somewhat staggered by this, but, recovering himself, he said that it was understood that it was on the strength of the communications that the report had been made. The motives attributed to the Committee by the public appeared to be the correct ones. It was proper to demand the names of the authors of the documents, and he made a motion to that effect.

Ald. Smith did not think this motion was a proper one. It was for the accused to find out the names of the authors. He moved that the matter be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report at the next regular meet-

nstructions to report at the next regular

Ald. Sheridan hoped the motion would not prevail. He did not see the utility of postponing the question.

Ald. Throop did not know any of the inspect-Ald. Throop did not know any of the inspecttors, but he was sorry the matter had assumed
its present shape. He trusted the question
would not hinge upon nationality, politics, or
religion, but would be treated on broader
grounds. He thought the city would be much
better off if we had less Boards, and the public
officers were made responsible to the Mayor.
He hoped that evry member would act in the
interest of the schools, and that if there were
any corrupt officials they should be immediately
removed. He wished the matter to be postponed for a week or so.

said the Committee first agreed to report to refer the matter to the new Mayor, but two gentlemen were not satisfied with this. The report they uitimately made was the only one upon which they could harmonize. The communications cut no figure in the matter; neither did nationality, religion, or politics. The ground they took was that the Board should be reformed, and that the best way to reform it was to put new men on it. They considered it was emphatically for the interest of the city that there should be five new members on the Board. He would move to postpone the question for a week.

Ald. Sweeney said it was only right that the

Ald. Sweeney said it was only right that the authors of the communications should be made known. He was confident Mr. Pickard was at the bottom of the thing. There was no use postponing the subject further; they had dilly-dailied over it long enough.

Ald. Van Osdel—If it is generally desired, I will give the names of the authors.

Ald. Van Osdel—The gentleman whose name I am about to give, I was introduced to. He began to tell me about the schools, and I asked him to put his facts down in writing, so that I could have them before me. He then went home, and a day or two afterwards he brought me this communication and the one from the other party. He was Mr. Hanford, Assistant Superintendent of Schools at one time. He will furnish me the name of the other party whenever I demand it.

Ald. Sweeney moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The motion to recommit with instructions to report back in one week was then put, and carried by yeas 20, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Bailler, Van Osdel, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Bailler, Van Osdel,

Yeas 24, May 30, as follows:
Yeas Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson,
Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Beidler, Van Osdel,
Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser,
Kirk—20.

Nays—Sheridan, Lodding, Cullerton, Tarnow,
O'Brien, Lawler, White, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher,
Marphy, Sweeney—13.

The Council these edicayand to Friday area.

The Council then adjourned to Friday even-ing at 7:30.

MR. RICHBERG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Monday Evening. Aug. 7.—It has been reported to me that at the session of the Common Council this afternoon charges were made against me reflecting upon my official acts. I have not been given an opportunity to be heard. I demand to be heard. F pronounce the charges false and without founda-tion, and will prove that the parties making them knew them to be false, but did so to fur-ther ulterior designs of their own. JOHN C. RICHBERG.

Paris as a Seaport. The idea of making Paris a seaport—in other words, of rendering the Seine navigable for seagoing vessels—is again coming to the surface. The river at Paris is only between 60 and 70 feet The river at Paris is only between 60 and 70 feet above the level of the ocean, and a distance in a straight line of 120 miles, although, following the course of the stream, it is 210 miles. The problem is how to lessen the latter number and make a greater depth of water. It appears that to dredge out 7 feet would need an expenditure of 13,00,000 frances, and an additional 3 feet would require 11,000,000 more. It is stated, moreover, that the average size of French vessels is under 300 tons. The Minister of Public Works and the Prefect of the Seine made an exploring expedition the other day to Rouen, and the journey is to be repeated by the Municipal Council. Of course, no decision has been arrived at, but the lower estimate will probably be adopted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphapetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work-my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Al-phabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above. HENRY H. M.
Lawrence, Marion County, Ind. HENRY H. M. PATTON.

Cincinnati Times, Feb. 4, 1875. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Campaign Document for 1876.

PAPER-MONEY INFLATION IN FRANCE How It Came, What It Brought,

And How It Ended. Paper Read Before Several Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, of both Political Parties, at Washington, April 12, and Before the Union League Club at New York, April 13, 1876.

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theories." D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOUR-MOST DIGESTIVE AND CON-Ald. Ryan—I should like to have their names.

Ald. Van Osdel—I hold myself responsible for them.

Ald. Lawler—The gentleman assumes the regionsibility. We have received these papers as Enited States and Canada.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE MONDAY, AUG. 7, every evening at 8:15, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, at 2:10 m. Return of the favorites, HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS comprising 30 of the most eminent artists in the profession. Old favorites and new faces. First appearance of Mr. George S. Knight, the greatest of all German dialect comedians, Mr. J. W. Morton, the popular comedian, Mr. A. C. Morland, the great inferiocutor, Mr. E. M. Kayne, Chicago's favorite basso, Mr. Charles Fostelle, female impersonator, Mr. Cool White, stage manager, in connection with the old favorites, John Harl, Billy Rice, E. M. Hall, Johnson and Bruno, Little Mac, Percy Ashton, Arthur Cook. D. Barron, J. Sullivan, together with the great Double Quartette, and Prof. Voos' unequaled orchestra.

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CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Beaction will be inaugarated; the colored people will be practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing justice to our Southern brethren!"

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and the other wing tried desperately to make it failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for se tonal animosities and pro-slavery sentiments.

With all their promises and pretensions hey have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or

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Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copperhead and Confederate ascendency in the government of the nation, than a wide diffusion of The Chicago Tripaux among the people of the West. CHICAGO TRIBUNE among the people of the West.
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Peru Accommodation. \*5:00 p. m. \*9:33 a. m.
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Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the axpress purpose of giving immediate relief is all cases of private chronic, and urinary diseases in all cases of private chronic, and urinary diseases in all disease of private chronic, and urinary diseases in all diseases of private chronic, and urinary diseases in all diseases in all diseases in the face, and the passion for the maniform of the passion for the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases who should marry-why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has so rooms and pariors. You see no one but the Doctor, Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and survivaled. Office hours see m. 167 pt. M. Busdays, 10 to 13 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kain's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and care of premature decline, thowing indisputably how lest health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical deplifty, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

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Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2298;
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## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ranks of amateur journalism in the city ntain no better edited or more interesting per than the Brilliant, edited by Mason C. iriggs, at 11 Groveland Park.

The Jewish holidays will be celebrated from ept. 18 until Oct. 18, 1876, at the church corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. L. Salinger, 113 Twen-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE kuilding), was, at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m., 7; 12 m., 79; 3 p. m., 39; 8 p. m., 76. Baromeer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 8 p. m., 29.25.

They say that the familiar sign to old residents d "Ne Bottom" will be put on Canal street in he fall. But the owners of property along the treet say that is all nonsense, as they will have paved before the wet season sets in.

August Neichtel, residing at the corner of ebster svenue and Orchard street, died sud-nly at an early hour yesterday morning. The orconer held an inquest in the afternoon, and turned a werdict of death from debility, used by the excessive use of liquor.

The Barbers' Association had a meeting hast ght at the Sherman House and elected officers follows: President, W. A. Hettich; Vice-residents, M. L. Labourshier and Chris Acker-an; Scoretary, W. F. Pettillon; Treasurer, enry Kline. B. S. Reed resigned from the

The Rev. A. D. Freeman, who has been pro-oring the interests of Christianity as opposed Freemaconry, for two months, in the main iliding at the Centennial Exposition, in Phil-elphis, is expected to address the Chicago oristian Association this evening at 8 o'clock, 221 West Madison street.

meeting of Plymouth Church has been ed for Wednesday to consider the call of the William A. Bartlett to Indianapolis. The ing seems to be in favor of preventing his ptanct, if his health is not such as to make oing a necessary and foregone conclusion. has agreed to keep the matter under adaent during his vacation.

The race which was announced to come off last night between the different crews of the Farragut Boat Club was postponed on account of the roughness of the water, the condition of which made navigation for shell row-boats a dangerous pastime. The race will in all probability take place Wednesday evening, over the course already agreed upon—I mile straight away from a stake-boat at the foot of Madison street to a stake-boat at the foot of Tweifth street.

Messrs. Kearney, Plant, Gardiner, and O'Connell, the four members of the County Board of Education who are opposed to the re-election of D. S. Wentworth as Principal of the Normal School at Englewood, have called a conference meeting to be held at the rooms of the Board to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, to discuss matters in connection with the Normal School. It is to be hoped that some solution will be arrived at, as the above-mentioned gentlemen are anxious to have the lock broken.

anxious to have the lock broken.

The special meeting of the Board of Trade, called for the purpose of taking action on the resolutions of A. M. Wright, requesting our Congressment ouse their influence to have passed the bill now pending making the silver dollar receivable for all debts, was a failure. Only about eighty members were present in the Open Board Hall at a quarter of 8 o'clock, and no more coming in, President Bensley stated that, the rules requiring a hundred for a quorum, no meeting rould be held. Whereupon a motion to adjourn sine die was agreed to.

tine die was agreed to.

The prospects of the coming Exposition are very flattering, and it is estimated that the applications already received for space are sufficient to fill the building, so that parties intending to exhibit should attend to the matter. The painters are busily at work outside, and the Decorating Committee has begun to ornament the interior. As on previous occasions, the Art Committee is the first to take possession, and the arrangements were perfected yesterday for the commencement of active operations to-day, when the paintinfis will begin to arrive. Among many others, the following gentlemen have consented to contribute toward the great Centennial art loan of the Northwest: The Hon J. Russell Jones, Judge Mark Skinner, W. H. Dvington, C. A. Gregory, S. M. Nickerson, A. Munger, E. G. Asay, E. C. Larned, H. W. King, E. B. McCagg, Potter Palmer, H. M. Thompson, H. J. Willing, S. E. Barrett, C. M. Henderderson, Mrs. John Buckingham, Mrs. J. Whitebead, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, Palmer V. Kellogg, L. B. Boomer, T. W. Harrey, John F. Stafford, Bryan Lathrop, E. S. Stickney, Henry Field, J. J. Borland, J. McGregor Adams, A. J. Marble, George Sturges, J. G. Shortall, Daniel Thompson, John M. Durand, O. W. Potter, Mrs. Jewett, A. B. Meeker, T. B. Bryan, Mrs. S. L. Wirtht, and J. G. Jen-

A scheme has been agitated for some time in the city by which a full show of the fruits of the Northwest may be made at the coming Inter-State Exposition in September. It is hoped this may be accomplished by the principal fruit firms of Chicago, through their correspondents in various locations, including California. In pursuance of this project, Mr. Periam, President of the local Horticultural Society here, has been in communication with some of the leading firms of this city, and, after consulting, it was decided to call a meeting of the wholesale fruit-dealers at the Produce Exchange, corner Water and Dearborn streets, to-morrow at 3 p. m., to arrange for the exhibition. A fine show is entirely feasible, and a full attendance is anticipated. Mr. Periam will state the proposition fully at the meeting.

OBSTUARY. MEETING OF PRUIT-DEALERS.

Produce Exchange, corner Water and Dearborn streets, to-morrow at 3 p. m., to arrange for the exhibition. A fine show is entirely feasible, and a full attendance is anticipated. Mr. Periam will state the proposition fully at the meeting.

OBITUARY.

Jacob Portman, an old and well-known citizen of this city, died at his residence, 223 Rush street, last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Portman came to this city in 1846, and has been identified, in a quiet manner, with its growth ever since. His only appearance in public life was in 1853, when he was elected Street Commissioner for the North Division, on the Republican ticket, by a large majority. Instead of being an advantage to him it proved his financial ruin, and he was obliged to begin life over again. He has always since its organization been identified with the Republican party, and, although never putting himself forward as a candidate for any office, his influence was felt to a very great extent in the North Division.

He was a man of a fine sense of honor, and his greatest fault, if it can be called such, was the neglect of his own affairs to the interests of others. The last eight years of his life were spent in continual sickness, and he passed away with perfect peace. In him the community at large has lost a valuable member, and his family a loved and respected head.

THE WHISKY MEN.

Washington Hesing returned yesterday from Washington, whither he had gone some two weeks ago with Emery A. Storrs to secure the parton of the exiles in the County Building, Although he failed to bring what he went after, yet he returned with news, which had no depressing effect on the Apostles. Mr. Hesing reports that there is a good deal of excitement in political circles in Washington growing out of the revelations made before the Whisky Investigation Committee. Ex-District Attorney Ward was subjected to a close examination, in which he detailed all that he had done during his tenure of office, and showed that, out of forty-seven persons whom he had caused to be indicted, forty-s

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The regular weekly meeting of the County to the weekly meeting of the County to the county was held yesterday afternoon, all the The first order was the reading of bills, which were all properly referred. Among them was one for \$356.95 from Joseph Hogan, for plumbing at the old Hospital; one from the Coroner for acting as Sheriff, amounting to \$32,86; and one from Gen. Lieb for printing the proceedings of the Board in his paper during July, aggregating \$205.5%

Holden asked the Chairman of the Hosal Committee how it was that most of the tion were non-residents. He thought the Chair-man ought to have seen to it that persons out-side of the county were not admitted to the in-

side of the county were not admitted to the institution.

Mr. Cleary replied that Mr. Holden could gain some information by examining the hospital rules.

The discussion was needlessly prolonged. Mr. Conly said he believed the witnesses in question had come to the institution as spies, etc.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of allowing bills to the amount of \$2,400. Among the items was \$200 for sundries to Periolat (McClevy & Co.), and \$98 for whitewashing and calcimining the County Agent's office.

washing and calcimining the County Agent's office.

Mr. Holden, from the Committee on Records, reported that the vault fixed up for the use of the Recorder in the Recorder's office was not adapted to the purpose for which it had been made, and that the records became moided in twenty-four hours.

The Committee on Equalization handed in the complaints of unequal assessment, and they were referred back. Mr. Conly called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Chicago Land Company had not been assessed, and hoped the matter would be looked into.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Hospital reported in favor of allowing P. J. Sexton \$10,000 on his Hospital contract.

\$10,000 on his Hospital contract.

THE AMPHITHEATER.

The Special Committee appointed to report upon the building of an amphitheatre and corridor for the new Hospital submitted a majority and minority report. The majority report was signed by Messrs. McCaffrey, Holden, and Schmidt, and recommended the immediate construction of the building and corridors after the plans of Architect Cochrane, already adopted. The minority report was signed by Messrs. Burdick and Busse, and recommended the building of the corridors at once, and deferring the amphitheatre until some subsequent time.

Mr. McCaffrey urged the adoption of the majority report, and Mr. Burdick the adoption of the minority, each making a characteristic speech.

Mr. Holden followed in a lengthy review of the situation, urging the adoption of the major

Mr. Holden followed in a lengthy review of the situation, urging the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Guenther called attention to the depleted condition of the Building Fund, and to the fact that out of \$1,500,000 fire bonds authorized to be issued in 1871, only about \$85,000 was left unsold, and this in the face of the fact that a new Court-House was about to be built. He did not think the county was in shape to incur much additional indebtedness.

Mr. Holden replied that the Board had authority to issue bonds to the limit of 5 per cent on its assessable property, and there would be no trouble in getting the money.

The question was further discussed, and finally the whole question was postponed until the next meeting, when Mr. Holden promises to bring in a bond from the Medical Board guaranteeing the payment of \$1,500 per year for the use of the proposed amphitheatre.

Mr. Cleary wanted some action taken by the Board which would hasten the furnishing of the new County Hospital. He had appointed subcommittees to purchase the goods, but they refused to act.

Mr. Burdick said no one had been authorized

committees to purchase the goods fused to act.

Mr. Burdick said no one had been authorized to purchase the goods in question, but thought it was about time that Mr. Cleary had reported from his Committee what it had done under its

authority.

Mr. Cleary then sobmitted a report, which was decided not to be a report at all.

Messrs. Mulloy and Busse then attacked Mr. Cleary, charging him with having neglected his duties, etc., both of them concurring in the statement that they had not been able to find him or get him to do anything.

In the midst of the wrangle, a motion was made and carried to adjourn until Thursday.

SHEFFIELD.

SETTLING UP THE DEBTS. It appears from the Brooklyn papers that Mr. editor of the Brooklyn Union, has been called to account for some of his transactions during his residence in Chicago. Mr. Smith was a partner in the Sheffield Association, which, it may be remembered, obtained a transien elebrity three years ago by inaugurating a new suburb on magnificent principles just across the Indiana State line. The Association consisted of Henry M. Smith, James H. Briggs, W. W. Boyington, and Benjamin F. Allen, Mr. Smith being the active man in the enterprise, while Allen, who was then in the apparent heyday of financial success, furnished what was thought to be responsible backing. The Association con tracted for a large tract of land, 8,000 acres in extent, in Lake County, Indiana, 12 miles from the city, on the banks of Sheffield Lake. This land was, according to the original Lake. This land was, according to the original project, to be peopled by immigration, which was to be conducted on a vast scale by the Association. The first act of the Association was to erect a huge hotel, called the Sheffield House, which was designed to accommodate any number of guests from one to half a thousand.

As might be expected, in making these improvements, the Association run in debt. Allen was, soon after the beginning of the enterprise, exerting every nerve to save the Cook County National Bank, of which he was the head and front, and did not have the ready cash to lay out for the purchases. Accordingly he, or Hearry M. Smith, or the Association, gave notes to secure the future payment of certain bills. Among the latter were charges by Walker, Coleman & Walker for putting a Coleman pneumatic gas machine in the Sheffield House, and there were various other items from the same persons, who, if the papers submitted to the Superior Court of Cook County are correct, displayed a charming simplicity and reliance upon the word of B. F. Allen and Henry M. Smith.

It is difficult to tell from the records everly.

upon the word of B. F. Allen and Henry M. Smith.

It is difficult to tell from the records exactly what connection W. W. Boyington, the architect, had with the Association, unless he furnished the plan for the hotel and took his pay in stock. Yet, in an affidavit filed by him Jan. 3, 1876, he denies being a member of the Association or being liable for any of its debts. This protest was evidently called forth by the suit instituted by Samuel W. Walker, Eugene R. Walker, and George W. Coleman, partners under the name and style of Walker, Coleman & Walker, against Henry M. Smith, James H. Briggs, W. W. Boyington, and Benjamin F. Allen, partners under the name and style of the Sheffield Association. The action was begun nearly a year ago, and in the original papers the plaintiffs stated their grievances at length, and with all the circumlocution peculiar to legal documents. The drift was that the defendants had, July 11, 1874, made certain promissory notes payable at different dates, and had then taken the ground of the celebrated Micawber, that this settled the whole business, for they never made any motion towards paying the notes at maturity or afterwards. Following is a copy of two of the notes:

300. Cuicaeo, Ill., July 11, 1874.

Four months after date we promise to pay to

a copy of two of the notes:

\$300.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11, 1874.

Four months after date we promise to pay to Walker, Coleman & Walker, or order, three hundred dollars at Cook County National Bank.

Yalue received.

HENRY M. SMITH,

for Sheffield Association.

\$400.

One year after date we promise to pay to Walker, Coleman & Walker, or order, four hundred dollars at Cook County National Bank. Value received.

HENRY M. SMITH,

for Sheffield Association.

Further in the papers filed are found the fol-

Further in the papers filed are found the fol-

Ald. Cullerton's pardon arrived here day be-fore yesterday evening and got into the hands of his counsel yesterday. Following is the doc-

ument:
Ulysacs S. Grant, President of the United States of America.
To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, On the 21st day of July, A. D. 1876, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, one Edward F. Culletton, being convicted of a violation of the laws relating to the Internal Revenue, was sentenced to

be imprisoned for six months and to pay a fine of \$1,000; and
WHEREAS, The execution of the said sentence was by the Court suspended to give the defendant an opportunity to apply for pardon; and WHEREAS, His pardon on payment of the fine is recommended by the United States Attorney for that District:

WHEREAS. His pardon on payment of the fine is recommended by the United States Attorney for that District:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said Edward F. Cullerton a pardon, on condition that he first pay the said fine and costs of the prosecution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 3d day of August, A. D. 1878, and of the Independence of the United States the 101st.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. All that now remains for the Alderman to do is to pay his fine of \$1,000 and costs, amounting to about \$75, and he is free as air, though rather

mpty in pocket. MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

BAPTISTS. The Baptist ministers met yesterday morning at their rooms. About forty were present. at their rooms. About forty were present.

The roll was called for reports of the churches. The pastors made brief reports of spiritual progress in their folds. Mr. Hamline, of the Halsted Street Church, thought the Harrison Street Church was not a failure, though it had early disbanded, for its membership had continually increased.

Mr. Phillips, of Joilet, reported a prosperous condition of the churches in his city. He thought the outlook cheerful.

Mr. Burr, of Emmanuel Church, said that the recent change of the location of his church had been advantageous. They were no longer disturbed by Catholic rocks entering through the windows.

Mr. Ray, of Twenty-fifth Street Church, re-

mr. Ray, of Iwenty-nith Street Church, re-ported a high degree of prosperity in his branch of the work; at least twenty-five persons had risen for prayers. He wanted the brethren to come and help him in the work of revival. Mr. Sherk, of Barrington, said that his church Mr. Jacobs, pastor of the Scandinavian Church, said that his people were beginning to take hold of the work. He thought that the Scandinavians should be Americanized. He needed co-operation and help.

Dr. Everts exhorted the brethren to assist the Scandinavian mission and heart in their way.

Dr. Everts exhorted the brethren to assist the Scandinavian mission and bear it in their prayers to the throne of Grace.

The Chair spoke of the new mission just established by Dr. Goodspeed, on Taylor avenue, west of the Centennial Church. He said the location was fine, and the harvest to be reaped one of promise. Mr. Stetson, of the Wilmette Church, contra-

dicted recent statements to the effect that the Wilmette Church was about to become one of open communion.

Dr. Morgan then opened the discussion on "What form of organization is best for us in the city?" He spoke of the Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches as thorough church organizations, complete systematic combinations. He advocated a layman's society.

society.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Olivet Church (colored), arose and stated that his church was colored), arose and stated that his church was prospering. He had just preached his farewell sermon, and was now going to Africa via England. In England he would stop to study two years. He will leave Chicago this evening. He asked the prayers of the church, and was happy to the procession of what he recorded as apply to the procession. ecution of what he regarded as a

in the prosecution of what he regarded as a divine call.

METHODISTS.

The meeting of Methodist ministers occurred yesterday at 10:45 o'clock.

Dr. Tiffany presented the following 'esolution: WHEREAS, The preaching of the Gospel is God's method of saving souls;

WHEREAS, By the general usage of Christendom, Sunday is observed as a special day for spreading the Gospel;

WHEREAS, Our camp-meeting ought as a special means of grace to be so conducted as to promote spul-saving, and not be allowed to degenerate into mere religious picnies:

Resolved, That those in charge of the proposed Desplaines camp-meeting be advised to provide every facility for the attending of services upon the Sunday of the camp.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs.
Tiffany, Martin, Hill, Loeber, Gurney, Clendenning, Parkhurst, Axteli, Youker, and Borting.

On motion of Mr. Boring, further discussion of the question was postponed till next week.

of the question was postponed till next week.

The Secretary read a letter from Elder Jutkins, requesting Mr. Boring to superintend the Desplaines camp-meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

COURT-HOUSE STONE. THE STATUS OF AFFAIRS.

In the matter of stone for the new Court-House, which is now attracting so much attention, there are facts which should not be lost were allowed to be the spokesmen, and their opinion were to prevail, it would take a page of THE TRIBUNE every day to set forth the virtues of the stone and quarries they repre-sent. But inasmuch as it is generally understood that the contract is to be awarded to Edwin Walker for Lemont stone, the result of a trade made a year ago, with Periolat as manager, it may not be amiss to cite some facts in connection with his bid, which is \$695,710 for the county's portion of the work. He has two bids in, one for rough stone, amounting to \$425,510, and another for the cutting and setting, amounting to \$420,000. The Board or "Ring" has practically agreed not to let the contract to any one who cannot detect the contract of the setting to \$400,000. the entire work and give a mortgage on the quarry. These conditions are believed to be in the interest and for the

the interest and for the

PROTECTION OF WALKER,
the Board laboring under the idea that no one
else can conform to the rule. An examination
of the proposals, however, dispels this idea, for
it will be found that Mr. Walker
has skillfully avoided putting in a straight
bid. In the first blace, he bids
on the stone in the rough, the condition of the
bid being that he will "deliver the stone on a
dock in the city to be named by the Commissioners." This condition, as every practical man
knows, would cost the county not less than
\$25,000 a year, and, allowing three years for the
completion of the building, \$75,000 must be
added to his bid on this item alone, making his
bid \$770,000, against a little more than half the
sum from other and far more responsible bidders.

he fails to bid on the other items of the advertised proposals, except No. 2, for the "work-manship, labor, stone-cutting, and stone-setting." Under this head he should have made manship, labor, stone-cutting, and stone-setting." Under this head he should have made deductions for basement story, steps, main columns, and pilasters, as other bidders did. It is well known, nevertheless, that he could not possibly supply the columns and pilasters, from the fact that his stone is not of sufficient thickness and strength; hence, his bid leaves this part of the contract in doubt, and, under honorable competition, his bid would be thrown out entirely as informal and irregular.

Further, in consideration of these facts the bid of Walker is the highest for Lemont stone, while on all hands he is considered among the least responsible. The Board is in possession of bids for Lemont stone ranging from \$535,000 to \$975,000, all of which are devoid of the complications surrounding Walker's bid. There are also even lower and more favorable bids for other limestone.

are also even lower and more favorable bids for other limestone.

The Board will attemp to get over these facts, or the "Ring" thereof, in order to earn the 10 per cent of the contract promised, if not paid. How they will succeed remains to be seen, and the result depends largely upon the astuteness and power of Clement F. Periolat, who has the whole matter in charge, so far as the Lemont stone is concerned. If the award cannot possibly be made to Walker, then comes, according to the present programme, another man of less wealth. He is a member of the Board, and, while he will have less money to distribute, his distribution will be made discreetly, and the member who has dired and lodged with Periolat Sunday and Monday for so long can take to himself the assurance that he will not be left entirely unrewarded, whatever may become of poor Periolat.

THE GLOBE.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS. A meeting of the creditors of the Globe Insurance Company was held in Register Hibbard's office yesterday morning, and Mr. R. E. Jenkins was chosen Assignee.

At an informal discussion, subsequently, the

At an informal discussion, subsequently, the Assignee desiring to hear suggestions as to what he should do, it was decided to proceed civilly against the Firemen's Insurance Company and Mr. George F. Harding, and criminally against the officers of the defunct concern for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Mr. Jenkins stated, from knowledge derived as Receiver, that from the present outlook no assets could be seen. What was left of the Globe was turned over to the Firemen's Insurance Company to pay them for reinsuring certain classes of risks in Chicago and Mississippi, and all risks written since the 1st of last January. No provision was made for losses or any other outstanding risks. The assets turned over to the Firemen's could probably be reached, since the transfer was made within sixty days previous to the Globe going into bankruptey, and was illegal. Assets amounting to about \$100,000 were transferred to George F. Harding,—what

they consisted of, or why the transfer was made,

they consisted of, or why the transfer was made, he did not know definitely.

Mr. Fred H. Ullman remarked that if the assets which Mr. Harding had brought their face value there would be about \$30,000 over what Mr. Harding claimed.

Mr. Jeakins said according to the schedule of the Globe the assets were considerable, but the truth was, the assets were all hypothecated, and he did not suppose a single promissory note mentioned therein would come into the hands of the Assignee. The premium accounts scheduled were mostly against agents, who, desiring to keep their custom, had taken up a great many policies and paid the uncarned premiums; so that in nine cases in ten it would probably be found, when efforts were made to collect the accounts, that the Company was really in debt to the agents on account of policies canceled by them after the insolvency. The creditors then dispersed, with the understanding that the Assignee would at once set about preparing the papers for the civil suits, and that two or more of them would call the attention of the next Grand Jury to the manner in which the Globe conducted business, the general sentiment being that an example should be made of the officers for the benefit of the community.

THE CITY-HALL.

Brock McVickar, the poet, who had a position as clerk in the water office, has resigned his clerkship, not his poesy. The resignation was accepted.

The Board of Public Works employes of the North Division were paid yesterday about \$15,000. The West Division laborers will be paid about \$30,000 this morning at 8 o'clock sharp at the Exposition Building.

The Board of Public Works yesterday open bids for the paving of the intersections of West Lake street. There was but one bidder,—E. S. DeGolyer,-whose bid was, paving, \$1.50 per foot; grading, 35 cents; curbing, 75 cents. The license-receipts yesterday were \$3,400; the water-rents, \$2,275; and the receipts on the popular loan, \$3,200, from the following sources: M. S. Bramball, \$600; unknown, \$1,000; R. J. Taylor, \$600; and B. F. Adams, \$1,000.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of \$3,015 to the American Bridge Company for the iron roof of the West Side Pumping-Works, and an estimate of \$1,300 to Earnshaw & Goble, the contractors for the masonry work on the tower of the same works. The estimate to the Bridge Company is the final one.

one.

The Special Committee appointed to consult upon the advisability of the sale of some of Chicago's unproductive property was to have held a meeting yesterday. If it did it was a secret one and in an out of the way place. The Chairman, however, said that they "were not within a mile and a half of the sale of any property." It is understood that nothing has yet been done about the sale of the Lake Front property, the officials of the Michigan Central Railroad being out of town. When they return a new proposition from them is expected.

The Committee on Licenaes met vesterday.

a new proposition from them is expected.

The Committee on Licenses met yesterday morning and had a talk about the licensing of pool-tables. Ald. Baumgarten contended that pool-tables were not used to make money for the saloon, since nothing was charged for the games, but the others and the majority of the Committee thought that the games were played "for the drinks," which cost money, and also that about half of the pool-tables were used as a source of profit, the games being paid for. Though an conclusion was reached, one of the Aldermen said that it could be set down that the Committee would report that the tables should

In accordance with the plan suggested by Supt. Hickey, and indorsed by the Folice Committee, for the completion of the demanded reduction in the police force, the following officers were yesterday notified by Chief Hickey that their resignations would be accepted, which means, "You will please resign, or I shall be under the painful necessity of discharging you"; Cornelius Cannon, Edward Blitzner, Michael J. Mahoney, William M. Hill, Henry H. Cluett, William Dier, James Holden, James Walsh, Charles H. Girsch, William Gwinn, Charles E. Aldrich, and Frederick Bollinger. This reduction completes the reorganization of the force, and it is now as it will remain till times are brighter and the city in a better financial condition. It is but justice to the above-named men to say that Supt. Hickey regards some of them as competent and reliable.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water

to say that Supt. Hickey regards some of them as competent and reliable.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water yesterday signed the report upon which they have been working and making examinations for months past. The report treats of smoke-burners, and the Committee recommends that the Hazelton Patent Smoke-Burner be placed in the North Division Pumping-Works under the conditions which the gentlemen who now are interested in the invention have specified. These conditions are that the invention will be guaranteed to save 50 per cent in the cost of fuel, taking the amount expended last year for fuel as the basis of the estimate (the owners claim that they can save 75 per cent, but will guarantee for but 50); there shall be a bond of \$50,000 given to insure the performance of the work and the fulfillment of the promises made for the invention; for the sum of \$10,000, the smoke-burner shall be put in (that amount pays all royalties, the cost of the apparatus, etc.); if it proves unsatisfactory or fails, it can be taken out in inhety days and nothing paid on it. Owing to the press of other business, the report did not come up in yesterday's Council meeting. The members of the Committee reason that, unless the invention was a good one, the reportedors would not give any bonds, and, if it will do what is claimed for it, there will be an immense saving to the city. Now nothing but anthractic coal is burned, at an expense of about \$200,000 annually. If, by burning soft coal or screenings, which can be bought for about \$1.75 per ton, the same results are reached and all smoke avoided, the manner of making the saving is as simple as can be.

simple as can be. THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Clerk yesterday turned \$10,-748.49 over to the County Treasurer, the same being the earnings of the office for the past six A grocery bill came before the County Board

yesterday, sent in by some one else than Mc-Clevy & Periolat. The goods were bought for the County Hospital. The investigation is having effect. The Hospital Committee resumes its work of

investigation to-day. Mrs. Edgar has caused the summoning of fourteen new witnesses, among whom is Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, of Good samaritan fame. The motion to dismiss the petition in the

Horton-Evans quo warranto case was heard in the Criminal Court yesterday. The arguments were lengthy, and as uninteresting as long. Evans, even, preferred to sit on the steps of the building to listening to the speeches. The mo-tion will be decided to-day, perhaps. Those interested in stone-quarries will be en-tertained this afternoon with another meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Pub-lic Service. It is not expected that the Com-

nittee will take any action, however, but if it does not at an early date the members will be at the expense of buying their own cigars, etc. Already the representatives of some of the quarries have been telegraphed to to cease

The Commissioner who spent so much of his time Saturday night in the basement of Hooley's Theatre is said to have made some revelations of importance to the public touching the selecting of stone for the new Court-House. Of course he would like to take it all back, but, unfortunately for him, it is too late. The fact that he had been drinking soda-water will not be taken as an excuse for his many rash utterances. atterances.

not be taken as an excess for his many lash utterances.

Deputy Sheriff Puschek was feeling well yesterday,—so well that he could not suppress the music in his soul. In the forenoon the halls of the building resounded with national airs, which were the effervescence of his cup of gladness. In the afternoon his whole manner was changed. Where he had been joyful he was now stern, and where he had been gentle and lamb-like he was full of an inward desire to knock down and drag out. The first gentleman he attacked while in the latter mood was Gen. Lieb. It appeared that he had an execution against the General, growing out of the failure of the Union, and sought to collect it, but his condition was such that it was thought best to put off the transfer of the money until to-day. This did not suit him, and in his anger he turned upon the General with elenched list and a vocabulary of oaths. The timely appearance of new faces and strong arms averted any blood-letting, and at last accounts quiet reigned. counts quiet reigned.

CRIMINAL.

Dominick O'Callahan, a saloon-keeper at No. 511 Milwaukee avenue, was yesterday held by Commissioner Hoyne in \$500 bail for selling

Frank Thyng, one of the boys who burglar-ized the cigar-store No. 166 Randolph street at noon Saturday, was captured yesterday and will

be taken before Summerfield to-day, in company with his two guilty companions.

Officer Kerwin last evening arrested a young thief named Daniel Shay, and finding twenty four pairs of pants in his possession, promptly locked him up at the Armory. The goods, it is believed, were stolen from some sec store on State street.

Kerman Dollard was yesterday reported a improving. The O'Brien family, with the exception of the mother, who is in quite a pre-carious condition from the effect of her wounds, were yesterday arrested on warrants sworn out

Mrs. King and Mrs. Thompson, residing at No. 127 South Halsted street, recently had a falling out, and as a consequence the former lady was yesterday locked up in the West Madison Street Station, charged withstealing a muff and shawl valued at \$45 from Mrs. Thompson. The low variety dives in the West Division which persist in keeping open Sunday evening in violation of the mandates of Supt. Hickey, are soon to be summoned before Justice Scully. The notices are to be served to-day, and will probably cause a considerable commotion among the variety managers in the West Division.

the variety managers in the West Division.

The suit for larceny brought by M. J. Greenburg against John S. Marsh was concluded yesterday by Justice Haines. Marsh and his wife, who had been charged with stealing some household goods which Greenburg had left in his unoccupied house, were honorably discharged. Last Saturday, while the case was in progress, a Mr. French testified that Greenburg had been discharged from the employ of the firm of Hamlin & Co., of Buffalo, for stealing. Yesterday Greenburg introduced the testimony of a former clerk of that establishment to show that he (the clerk) had never known of any such charge.

Complaints about property stolen are beginning to come in heavier into police headquarters, indicating the presence in the city of a large number of night-workers. F. J. Meyers, of No. 95 Dearborn street, yesterday complained of the loss of \$300 worth of jewelry and ciothing, which was abstracted from his residence by burglars Sunday evening. Hugh Braugh, of No. 414 Superior street, also complains of a burglary, whereby he lost \$180 worth of clothing.

Commissioner Hoyne vesterday received an interesting epistle from the Dead-Letter Office at Washington, conveying the information that a man named Frisher, living on Bremer or Wesson streets, near Chicago avenue, was engaged in manufacturing \$300,000 worth of counterest published after disressing of which he was to go in manufacturing \$390,000 worth of counteriest nickels, after disposing of which he was to go to Europe to escape punishment. It is thought that the document is the production of some insane individuals, but, as there are some slight chances of its truthfulness, an officer has been detailed to ferret out the bottom facts in the

Mrs. Onahan gave a party Sunday evening at her house, No. 273 Twenty-first street, and, it continuing along into the wee sma' hours, broke up in a fight, as late parties are so apt to do. After the fight was over, one of the participants, Kern Cash, of the meat firm of P. & K. Cash, was found to be badly cut about the head. He was taken to the Twenty-second Street Station, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Moore. He refused to say who were his assailants, and consequently there were no arrests.

consequently there were no arrests.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Bollinger interfered in a fight between a special policeman named Herman Schulz and a character known in the neighborhood of Webster avenue and Larrabee street as "Shampoo" Fritz, when he was violently assaulted by Schulz, and was stabbed twice in the head and once in the neck. Fortunately the officer's wounds proved not to be so serious as they wounds proved not to be so serious as they ooked. Schulz was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station, and in court had his case continued until the 12th inst. under \$500 bail.

Avenue Station, and in court had his case continued until the 12th inst. under \$500 bail.

Officer George A. Stewart, of the Lake street squad, stationed at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, was yesterday informed that a little girl in a terrible state of disease and neglect was lying in the basement of a den on Clinton street, between Lake and Fulton streets. The officer went to the place, where he found a little girl, probably 10 years of age, lying in a gutter under the basement, her head projecting over a low hillock of ground, and fairly covered with vermin and insects of all kinds. On the body were a few tattered rags, not enough to cover her. The only indication of the little life left in her poor racked body were a few low, piteous moans. The officer at once had every attention bestowed upon the little sufferer, and had her removed to the County Hospital for treatment. The owner of the shauty where the child was found claims to have had no knowledge of its fearful condition, as it had been left there on the previous morning by its mother. The officer reported these facts to headquarters yesterday afternoon, but strange to say nothing has yet been done to discover and punish, if possible, the person guilty of such inhuman treatment of a helpless child. guilty of such inhuman treatment of a helpless child.

child.

King's adventure.

It is getting to be an exceedingly dangerous thing for a man to speak his mind, even in this City of Chicago, and in the Centennial year at that. United States Commissioner King had an adventure last evening which proved the truth of this observation. Coming down Clark street about 7:30, he stopped at the bridge where the Ben Drake was lying. She was very heavily loaded and was about to start for Evanston. The Commissioner happened to meet some friends, among them Justice Matson, who invited him to make one of their party. He excused himself, and in doing so remarked that the boat was loaded more heavily than the law would allow. This remark was heard by the Captain, who asked Mr. King what he knew about it. He replied that he knew enough law to satisfy him that the boat was too heavily loaded. Without further ado, the Captain gave Mr. King one under the ear, and followed it up with a drive which struck him on the nose. The blows stunned him for the moment, and when he came to the Captain was still beating him. Justice Matson interfered as soon as possible and took the irate skipper of. As Mr. King was getting ready to leave the Captain approached him again, this time with something in his hand that looked like a dirk, and said "——you, I'll kill you." Justice Matson interfered again, and rescued Mr. King. As he was leaving the Captain's mate came at him, but he succeeded in making his escape. The boat had 200 people on board, as the Captain himself admitted. It was a most brutal and cowardly assault, and of course no police were around. KING'S ADVENTURE.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. Last night a jolly load of Democratic Conpentionists proceeded in the tug R. Prindiville to Hyde Park, where they disembarked and to Hyde Park, where they disembarked and sought the genial shades of the hotel barroom. Here they mounted the counter and billiard-tables, and shouted until their fiery spirits were calmed with the flowing bowl. Thence they repaired to the front piazza of the house, where were seated hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, and, clearing a space, began operations. gan operations.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Murphy, Shirley, Comiskey, Forsythe, Cameron, and others, interspersed with loud applause.

At 9 o'clock they went back to the boat and left for the city.

DEAD CANADIAN SENATORS.

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—The decease of the Hon.

John Robertson, one of the Senators from New Brunswick, which took place Saturday, creates the fifth vacancy in the Senate. The deceased or retiring Senators are as follows: The Hon. Ebenezer Perry, of Ontario; the Hon. Sir E. Kenny, of Nova Scotia; the Hon. John Holmes, Nenny, of Nova Scotia; the Hon. John Holmes, of Nova Scotia; the Hon. John Robertson, of New Brunswick; the Hon. John DeLevy Lauseon, of Quebec. The seats of Sir Edward Kenny and Mr. DeLevy were vacated, the first by absence for two sessions, and the second by resignation. The three others by death.

THE WINDSOR. THE WINDSOR.

There are no nuisances around the Windsor Hotel. From the rear windows looking eastward the aristocratic Madison avenue is seen. On either side of the house are the buildings which line Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, running from the hotel to Madison avenue, and making an air current which keeps the house cool in summer with the pure air which prevails on the high grounds of the locality. The Windsor is the most elegant hotel in New York, and patronized by the elite of the country.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. In the auction column will be found a notice of the sale Wednesday of next week of a first-class flouring mill, with all modern improvements, in Janesville, Wis. The mill has all modern improvements and an excellent water power, and by lo location and natural advantages recommends itsel

SUBSTITUTES IN THE DENTAL RANKS are not desirable; therefore keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable elixir Sozodont. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will PASTIMES.

A Number of Interesting Base-Ball Contests Yesterday.

The Disputed Game at Louisville Won by the Chicagos.

Over the Hartfords. Boston vs. Athletic, and St. Louis

Yesterday's Contests in the Saratoga Rowing Regatta.

vs. Indianapolis.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—The game last
Thursday between the Louisville and Chicago Clubs, which the umpire gave to the latter by a score of 9 to 0, and the really just decision was afterwards waived by the Chicagos rather than to litigate the matter before the League, was played off to-day, and resulted in an easy vicplayed off to-day, and resulted in an easy vic-tory for the Whites. McVey made his appear-ance in the pitcher's position, and the fact that the home nine only scored four safe hits off his delivery is sufficient proof of his effectiveness, and, but for two bad throws to the bases by the "Phenomenal," the Louisvilles would have been retired without a run. Barnes secured a run for the Chicagos by a two-base hit in the first and good base run-ning. They added two earned runs in the third inning on Glenn's and Barnes' safe hits, and Peters' two-baser. They got in again on the Terror in the seventh inning, scoring five runs on seven consecutive safe hits. The home nine scored one run in the second inning on acVey's bad throw over first base, and another in the sixth, when Gerhardt reached first by a safe hit, went to second on McVey's wild pitch, to third en White's low throw, and came home on Devlin's fine drive to left. The game was witnessed by a small audience. The umpiring of Mr. Morris was excellent.

Barnes, 2 b... Peters, s. s... McVey, p.... Anson, 3 b... 4 1 111 0 40 9 11 27 11 6 Total. 33 2 4 27 14 13 Total ... hicago ..... 1

THE SCORE. TRBPAE G. Wright, s. s. Leonard, l. f. O'Rourke, c. f. Murnau, 1 b. 5 3 1 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 3 3 1 2 4 0 0 10 1 2 40 6 12 27 11 10

Hartford. Total.

Mutual.
Holdsworth, c. f.
Start, 1 b.
Treacy, 1. f.
Craver, 2 b.
Hicks, c.
Booth, r. f.
Mathews, p.
Nichols, 3 b.
P. Treacy, a. s. Total ..... 2 2 27 10

AQUATIC.

AQUATIC.

ROWING BACES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug 7.—There was sufficient breeze this morning to make many hesitate about leaving the hotels at the time when the omnibuses started for the lake. The referee, of the Nautilus Rowing Association, of New York, decided, however, that the regatta should take place, and at the appointed time those to participate in the race for the Juniors took their stations. The scullers were R. H. Robinson, of Union Springs; G. E. Man, of Argonauts; P. Tompkins, of Wolvenhook; W. H. Rogers, of

Atalanta; M. D. Cummings, of Saratoga; and J. A. Magin, of Waverly. At 11:15 the start was made. Robinson first

J. A. Magin, of Waverly.

At 11:15 the start was made. Robinson first caught the water, and, obtaining the lead, kept it to the close. Rogers closely followed Robinson, until entering the last half-mile, when he pulled out. Tompkins got the second place and Magin third. Time—15:1634.

At 11:30 the pair-oared contestants cowed to the appointed places, and were as follows: R. Leffman and T. O. Johnson, of the Neptune: Ed. Smith and F. C. Eldred, of the Argonauts; W. H. Downs and J. E. Eustis, of the Atalants; Henry Smith and John Killorin, of the Northwestern; and J. T. McCormick and T. G. Gorman, of the Beaver-Wyck. At the word "Go," the Argonauts, taking first water with a thirty-four-stroke, made a slight lead. The Atalantas, with the same stroke, gained the lead at the half-mile, with the Argonauts close up, and the Northwestern third. The Neptunes stopped before going a mile. The Atalantas were leading at the mile, with the Northwesterns second and the Argonauts third. The Argonauts stopped at the mile buoy, the Atalantas turned first in 11:20, with the Northwesterns second, close up, and Beaver-Wyck third. The Nortwesterns got the lead after the turn, with the Atalantas second, and the Northwesterns scene up with a thirty-six-stroke and the Atalantas with athirty-two. The Northwesterns steered wild, but kept their lead, and finished first in 21:39; Atalantas, 29:194.

The crews were called for the double scull race, but the referee decided, after running over the course, that the lake was too rough, and postponed the race to 5:30 this afternoon.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The boat race is postponed until 5:30 to-morrow afternoon. Victory for the Mutuals

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—Spirits of tur-

DEATHS

PORTMAN—The funeral services of the law Jacob Portman will be held at the residence, No. 223 Rush-st., at 11 o'clock to-day.

STEVENS—Monday, Aug. 7. Ida. beloved daughter of Mr. A. Stevens, aged 8 months and 7 days.

Miwaukee papers copy.

DOWLING—Aug. 7. at No. 412 State-st., Nime Delia Dowling, of Galena, Ill.

Remains taken to Galena for interment.

CASHEN—At her late residence, No. 80 Butter-field-st., Johanna, beloved wife of Michael Cashen. Funeral Wednesday, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. FELT-At his residence, Galena, Ill., Lucius S. Funeral Wednesday, 9th, at 2:30 p. m.

SHEAN-Aug. 7, at the residence of Mrs. Kear-ny, No. 20 Spruce-st., Mrs. Margaret Shean, aged 77 years.
Funeral Tuesday, from her daughter's residence,
No. 459 West Fourteenth-st., at 9 s. m., by carriages to Calvary.

MUKANTZ—August 7, at the residence of her parents, No. 1688 Wabash av., M. Louisa Mukantz, in her 23d year, and after a lingering ill-

Funeral notice hereafter. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEVENTH WARD At the last meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, the meeting-night of the Club was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday evening of each week. The regular weekly meeting of the Club will, therefore, be held this evening, at the usual place, No. 381 Blue Island avenue. L. L. Bond will speak.

MEDICAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR. NO PAY. With patients from a distance we will contract to pay all traveling and other expenses if we fail to effect a radical cure. No charge for consultation or examination. DRS, MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

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The only strictly Commission Auction House in the city. Sales of Real Estate, Books, Paintings, and Works of Art made at any time. BANKRUPT SALE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Store Fixtures, Counters, Show Cases, &c., Of THOMAS J. BIRCHLER, Bankrupt, TUESDAY MORNING, Ang. 8, at 10 c'clock. At our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By order of ROBT. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers.

REAL ESTATE NEARTHE Rolling Mills and Archer-av. AT AUCTION, ON EASY TERMS.

MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooma, 116 and 120 Wabash-av., 12 Residence Lots on Thirty-third-at., 25x163, between Ashiand-av, and Lynch-place; 2 Cottages and Lots on Laurel-st, between Thirty-first and Lyman-sts. Only 10 per cent down required. own required.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
And Agents for Owner By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. No. 1 Groveland-court,

or. Vincennes-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eventh-sts. On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 100 clock prompt. ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE. Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Winatnots, Bedateads, Burcaus, Rockers, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Hall Trees, Rocking-Horse, Paintings and Engravings, Refrigerators, Gas Fixtures, Har Mattresses, Spring, Bedding, Parlor and Cook Stoves, English Brusseis, Three-Piy and Stair Carpets, Lace Curtains, Lounges, China, Glass and Plated Ware, first-class Sewing Machine, &c., &c.

G. P. GURE & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF Doots, Shoes & Slippers
On Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 9:30 a. m.
Clean. Fresh Fall Goods, including full lines of our SUCKER BOOTS, fully warranted, will be offered. Goods ready for inspection Monday, to which dealers are invited.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash. av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. For Our Friday's Sale, Aug. 11, FURNITUEE AND CARPETS

Of Large Private Residence, which must be sold.
Full line New Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE,
New and second-hand Carpets, and General Household Goods, Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass,
General Merchandise, etc., etc. e, etc., etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 1,000 lots Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction needs. Morning, Aug. 8, at 9% o'clock.

Fresh, new, scasonable goods.

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ALSO, 3,250 PAIRS SAMPLE SHOES. Fine Goods, to be sold without reserve.

JAMES P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

FLOURING MILL AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 e'clock p.
m., on the Corn Exchange Square, in the City of
Janceville, Wis., I will sell at auction the Stors
Millon the lower power in said city. Said Mill has
four run of stone, and modern improvements. For
particulars and terms inquire of J. D. Rexford,
President First National Bank, Janeville, Wis.
August 2, 1878. JOHN KIMBALL, Auct'r. CONFECTIONERY.

VOLUME X

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First-Class Ever offered in the W. Rich and Elegant Parlor S. Rich Walnut and Inlaid C. Hair Mattresses, Beds and best quality and but litt E. B. Brussels and Wilton C. THE DINING-BOOM Walnut Extension Tables, Plated Ware, China, Glasthe finest quality. Bar, Bar Counter, BILLIA Pastry and Kitchen Ouffit, Office Purniture, etc., etc.

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TO BUSINESS MEN Books opened, posted, as cated accounts adjusted and lo cases of fraudulent book partnership interests. Tr French and German into En Best of references, strict di prices. F. LaBAUME, offi surance Co., Room No. 18, of Clark and Washington-st

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A. H. MILLER
Sale, 61 Washing There will be the on Monday and Saturathe month of August.

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